

Chinese pack churches for Easter services

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Fear of anti-religious persecution fades

Elizabeth Chang
Francis Derou
Agence France Presse

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China. They are Mr Roger Etchegaray, Archbishop of Marseilles, and Mr Franz König, Archbishop of Vienna—Agence France Presse.

Cathedral reopened: Travellers arriving in Peking from Shanghai said the cathedral there was reopened specially for today's services, though damage done by Maoist Red Guards a decade ago was still being repaired (Reuters reports from Peking).

Mass was celebrated three times at a makeshift altar half way down the aisle, the packed congregation standing amid scaffolding. The church had no windows and the pews had been removed. Queues of young men formed outside the confessional. Sunday services in Shanghai have usually been held in temporary rooms near by.

Moscow tanks: Easter in Moscow saw thousands attending ceremonies in its orthodox churches but also the militia, the Army and "volunteers" out in full strength to filter the congregation. It was packed last night at the Novodevichy monastery near Moscow. Once through double barriers of soldiers and militia, the hopeful believers came up against brass, enthusiastic youths with red armbands. "Where are you going? Show me your card," one challenged, grabbing a French correspondent by the arm. Suddenly realising we were foreigners, he quickly allowed us to enter the church. As one Soviet student explained: "It puts a lot of people off. Only the really keen bother."

The scene was the same in each of the Soviet capital's 40 functioning churches. Before the revolution, Moscow had 1,600 churches.

Around 2 a.m. the faithful walked home and the soldiers went to their barracks—Agence France Presse.

Inquiries to begin over steel blacklist

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Meetings between union officials and management are due to begin this week in several steelmaking areas around the country in an attempt to resolve the dispute over "blacklisting" of haulage contractors.

About 25,000 steelmen in South Wales and South Yorkshire returned to work at the weekend after walking out within 24 hours of the 13-week national strike ending. They demanded that contractors and haulage drivers who ignored official picket lines during the strike should not be allowed into steel plants.

A compromise local committees of inquiry are being set up to hear complaints from Iron and Steel Trades Confederation officials, and their first meetings are expected to start tomorrow. Meanwhile the British Steel Corporation last night reported normal working at all its plants.

Mr John Pennington, managing director of BSC's Yorkshire and Humberside division, said management had been given a blacklist of 923 firms and there was no question that it could be operated.

"If the unions want to come to us and say there are some individual drivers who were unreasonable during the strike, we could talk. But there is no question of having a blacklist," Mr Pennington said.

The handful of men at plants around Rotherham and Sheffield and at Port Talbot who were suspended for refusing to handle "blacklisted" lorries have been reinstated. The dispute centred on interpretation of the agreement ending the strike which contained a "no victimisation clause".

Union officials insisted that "blacklisting" had been deliberately left out of the agreement because BSC was aware the ITSC had a blacklist of contractors with whom their members would not work.

At Port Talbot, agreement had been reached for "blacklisted" lorries to be loaded and unloaded while the local inquiry is being held. Steelmen will not be paid their £50 return-to-work bonus which had been withheld by the management when they went on strike.

Skeleton crews of managers had to maintain the coke ovens and blastfurnaces at Port Talbot while the strike was on because about 1,000 safety men were withdrawn by the union.

A threat of disruption in Scotland receded yesterday when Scottish division agreed to set up a similar inquiry to those starting in South Wales and Yorkshire. Another committee is expected to be set up at Teesside after a return to work by 500 workers who had walked out at the Cargo Fleet works.



The Red Arrows with their new Hawk aircraft during their first display of the season at Sywell, Northamptonshire.

Resort fights lead to 100 arrests

By a Staff Reporter

Extra police were on duty in Scarborough yesterday after disturbances when more than 1,000 motor scooter riders arrived in the Yorkshire resort at the weekend. There were more than 100 arrests after incidents including a beach battle, broken shop windows and smashed deckchairs.

Last night the police blamed the trouble not on the scooter riders but on a group of "teenage" fashion of the early 1960s, but on their supporters. The trouble began after public houses and clubs closed on Saturday night when youths began fighting the police after running and changing along the sea front.

Yesterday teams of officers drawn from the task forces employed by North Yorkshire police were on the streets throughout the day to prevent fresh trouble.

Elsewhere it remained a quiet holiday. With the temperature still mild there were long traffic queues in the West Country, North Wales and Lancashire.

But in the south-east cloud and cold winds reduced the number of motorists. The motorway organisations reported that 35,000 cars were leaving London on 25 main routes at the peak period yesterday morning but this figure was considerably lower than their records for previous Easter Sundays.

At Heathrow airport, London, British Airways reported that 11 flights to European and domestic cities were cancelled because of an overtime ban by baggage loaders and ramp workers. The passengers were booked on to other flights and British Airways said that despite the dispute more than 200,000 passengers would be carried during the holiday period.

For those who did not take to the road or the air there was still the traditional Easter Parade in Battersea Park, London. An estimated 100,000 people lined the route to watch brass bands, floats and other attractions.

Photographs, page 3

Thousands of Cubans crowd into Peruvian Embassy as Havana lifts emigration rules

Havana, April 6.—An estimated 7,000 Cubans trying to leave their island filled almost every corner of the Peruvian Embassy's gardens in Havana today, according to eyewitnesses and the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

A stream of would-be emigrants chanting "Peru, Peru" had been entering the embassy compound since yesterday seeking political asylum until the area was cordoned off today by hundreds of police. Official assurances that anyone wishing to leave the country could do so provided only that he obtained an entry visa to the country of his choice failed to persuade the crowd to return to their homes.

Nine people were wounded overnight by stones or bottles thrown, apparently, from the outside, and in one instance by a bullet.

"There are people in the branches of the trees, on top of the destroyed iron grating and even on the roof of the embassy", Señor Jorge Gordillo of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry said in Lima, after hearing from the embassy in Havana. "We have been informed that there is virtually

no room for a single other person in our embassy."

The mass rush to the Peruvian Embassy began two days ago when the Government of President Castro removed police protection from around the compound. Since May of last year, small groups of Cubans have crashed into the compounds of the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies on board buses or trucks so as to obtain asylum. About 40 such people are at present in the two embassies.

Some Peruvian officials believe that the Cuban Government encouraged people to push their way into the embassy over the weekend as a protest over Peru having allowed the earlier small groups of refugees to stay in its compound.

Children and pregnant women from the mass influx now are inside the embassy building, but the rest of the Cubans are outside in the half-acre garden.

Peruvian state radio has been instructed by Lima to find temporary protection for the refugees in other embassies if the situation got out of control.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry said that the situation "gravely threatens the physical

integrity of the personnel of our embassy". It said the refugees were in a "precarious position" because the embassy could not feed them and disease could not be controlled.

Cuban indifference could be considered "a violation of elementary international obligations and of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, signed and ratified by Cuba".

The Cuban announcement that citizens could travel to "any country that will accept them" is a radical change. Until Saturday, the rule had been that exit passes were granted only to political prisoners released under an amnesty last year and to the parents and children of Cuban emigrants.

Envoys leaves: The Venezuelan Government today recalled Señor Cesar Rondon Lova, its Ambassador to Cuba, for consultations after the Cuban Government accused Venezuela and Peru of encouraging Cubans to force their way into the two embassies in Havana.

Venezuela said it categorically rejected the "implications and references to Venezuela" in Cuba's pronouncement—Agence France-Presse, AP and Reuter.

Leading article, page 9

Iran promises decision on hostages today

Teheran, April 6.—The Revolutionary Council today made a decision on the American hostages held here and, pending approval from Ayatollah Khomeini, should leave tomorrow what is going to happen to them.

The decision on an eventual transfer of the estimated 50 hostages came after a four-hour meeting, but will not be announced until Monday afternoon, Mr Sadeq Qorbaneh, the Foreign Minister, said.

Before then, several council members will visit the Ayatollah to get his opinion on the issue, the Minister added.

The council's decision was its second on the hostages. President Bani-Sadr having announced on April 1 that the authorities had agreed in principle to transfer responsibility for the Americans to the council.

While the council was meeting earlier today, three American clergymen said Easter services for the hostages in the presence of Papal Nuncio Monsignor Annibale Bugnini and Monsignor Michelangelo Capucci, a former Greek Orthodox Archbishop in Jerusalem.

Monsignor Capucci and Monsignor Bugnini were hoping to be admitted to the council meeting. Monsignor Capucci visited the students holding the hostages to deliver a message from an informal commission comprising the two clergymen, Swiss Ambassador Erik Lang and M Christian Bourgeois and M Hector Villalon, Paris-based lawyers.

Sources close to the commission said this morning's meeting produced no significant progress, but noted that the Archbishop and the Papal Nuncio returned to the embassy this afternoon to lead Easter prayers for the Americans, who today began their sixth month

in captivity. The hostages were reported to be in good condition.

The sources said the commission had set itself a 48-hour deadline for reaching a breakthrough, failing which it expected the United States would press ahead with new sanctions against Iran.

One of the embassy hostages, Mr Michael Mueller, a 34-year-old American, spent an uncomfortable Easter Sunday morning being interrogated by an investigator probing the death of an Iranian girl last month. The girl's brother told police he struggled his sister after discovering that she was pregnant, alleging that she had been seduced by "one of the American spies".

A student spokesman said the prosecutor questioned Mr Mueller, but neither he nor the investigator would say anything about the outcome of the interview. — Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

American gloom: Washington, once again waiting on news from Tehran, is more pessimistic than ever. The Administration feared that the Iranian Government is so paralysed that it cannot resolve the crisis. Every time a solution seemed near American hopes have been dashed, and it is more than probable they will be disappointed again.

The most gloomy State Department analyses of the situation first months ago, immediately after the embassy was seized, has been borne out. Rescue request: Pilots serving with the American forces in the Arabian Sea asked a group of visiting Senators to be allowed to go into Iran and rescue the hostages. The men, the Senators said, advocated "selective escalation of physical response", which meant selective strikes against such targets as oil fields, hydro-electric plants, and the mining of harbours.

Fresh blood pledge for race board

By Our Political Editor

In an effort to undercut political exploitation of the controversy brewing over members dropped from the Commission for Racial Equality, Mr David Lane, its chairman, yesterday expressed his confidence in Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

He said he was sure that Mr Whitelaw would be inviting new members of strength and independence of mind.

Mr Lane, a former Conservative minister, appealed to the minority communities to wait until they learnt the names of what he called the fresh blood which Mr Whitelaw was seeking to inject into the commission. He deplored the complaints of the members not re-nominated as "petty" and as "bickering" that was unhelpful to race relations.

The Home office process of inviting new appointees is under way although the announcement of the names is not planned until after the parliamentary recess ends next week. Normally such an announcement is given in a parliamentary answer.

Officials point out that the members had served one year beyond their original three-year terms, having been retained when the Conservative Government took office last year.

However, the exclusion of four such outspoken members is certain to be challenged in the Commons. Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, gave notice of that yesterday.

Mr Lane, who spoke on the BBC radio programme, *World This Week* after hearing the complaints of some of the members dropped from the commission, strongly rejected their claims that they had been the most outspoken members.

Leading article, page 9

nions to demand Olympics leave civil servant competitors

Labour Staff

ns representing 500,000 civil servants are holding a meeting with the Government to demand that the Government employees given paid time off to go to the Moscow Olympics be treated as "indefinite" civil servants.

A letter to Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State at the Service Department, says that the Government's policy is "indefinite" discrimination against civil servants.

William Kendall, secretary of the staff side of the Civil Service National Union, says in the letter: "The staff side is all now angry because the Government's policy is a long-standing and a condition of service."

He wishes to urge on you the disproportionate damage that has been done to industrial relations by government action withdrawing agreed facilities to ask you to reconsider Mr Kendall's letter says. The Civil Service staff have given a warning if the ban is not lifted will urge any of their members selected for the games to Moscow and the unions will strike.

The unions argue that there is inconsistency in the Government's policy because it asserts that individuals are free to make their own decision about going to Moscow, while being deprived of that free choice because of the financial penalty involved.

BBC coverage: The BBC will want to give the Moscow Olympics the "fullest possible coverage", Mr Robin Scott, deputy managing director of BBC Television, said yesterday on the London Weekend Television programme *Look Here*, a staff reporter covering the games fully are unchanged.

"The basic position, from which we started at least is that we should give the games the same sort of comprehensive full coverage that our viewers have come to expect," he said.

Any reduction in coverage would be an editorial decision taken with full responsibility by the BBC "in the light of the circumstances, not because we have a duty to viewers, to their susceptibilities and how they feel."

There was still plenty of time to reach a decision on the Olympics coverage, Mr Scott said. "I think that a kind of access that would be difficult to countenance would be a commentator blandly talking over a shot of Field Marshal Vodka, the triumph here of the Afghani war. I mean it is that kind of thing that we are talking about."

The Government has said it will not interfere with the decisions taken by the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority on coverage of the Olympics.

Mr Scott said the BBC would not wish to reach a point where coverage was in danger of being vetoed. Seventy-five per cent of people interviewed by Dataplan for IWT said the games should be shown on television. If the British athletes go to Moscow against the Government's wish, the town row: The Soviet Communist Party daily *Pravda* added its voice yesterday to a row in Coventry over ties with the Russian twin town, Volgograd, formerly Stalingrad.

Pravda said the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Mr Harry Richards, had put off a visit to Volgograd this month under pressure from local Conservatives who were demanding that the council break all links with the Soviet city.

"The winds of the cold war" were again blowing in Britain, *Pravda* said. It accused Mrs Thatcher's Government of "deliberately distorting the nature of what it called Soviet aid to Afghanistan."

"Soviet people express confidence that common sense will nevertheless triumph and the younger members of the party, continue mutually useful contacts without hindrance and in an open spirit", it declared—Reuter.

Skiers disregarding warning set off avalanche that kills boy of 12

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, April 6

With continuing high risk of avalanches, skiers in the Alps are being repeatedly urged not to leave the marked tracks and many areas have notices posted forbidding access.

The warnings were underlined by an avalanche yesterday that came down a gully and across a ski route 8,700ft up on the flank of the Torre-thorn, above Leukerbad.

According to the police, it was set off by three skiers who disregarded a prohibition notice prominently posted in several languages and cut across a steep snowfield higher up the mountainside.

Six skiers with a guide saw the avalanche coming. The youngest member of the party, a German boy of 12, was caught by the edge of the 1,500ft wide mass. He was dead when dug out.

As many other skiers were near by, it was feared initially that at least a score of people were underneath the 1,000-yard snow slide, 15ft deep in places. Some 200 rescuers, 15 dogs and three helicopters were mobilized in a search that continued until nightfall. It was called off when nobody was reported missing after the day's skiing.

Two other West Germans were killed in the Valais yesterday. One was in a party of six skiers hit by a snow slide on the Eggishorn. The five others were brought out alive.

The second was a skier who fell into a 100ft deep crevasse on the Grenzgleischer. British victims: The names of three British skiers killed on a slope near Aosta on Good Friday when they plunged down a 150ft crevasse were published yesterday.

They were: Julie Sproul, aged 12, of Falkirk; Richard Wood, aged 19, of Sutton Coldfield; and Annabel Oliphant, aged 24, of York.

Two British skiers injured in the same accident were named as Robert Bloch, of London, who is in his early 20s, and Robert Mapstone, aged 20, whose hometown was not disclosed.

An Aosta hospital spokesman said yesterday that Mr Bloch was in a serious but stationary condition. — Reuter.

Children injured: Two Spanish girl cross-country skiers died in a fall on to rocks on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, near Luchon yesterday.

In the French Alps, at Montgenèvre, five children, aged between seven and 12, were injured during a competition organized by a ski school when they left the course and fell about 30ft—Agence France-Presse.

US spies watched by South Africa

A watch is being kept on a group of Americans trying to uncover South Africa's nuclear secrets, according to reports in Johannesburg. There is a strongly held view in the United States that South Africa has developed a nuclear weapon capability.

Hospital deaths: Tenth patient at a Leicestershire geriatric hospital dies of an influenza-type virus.

Paris: The court of appeal will consider on April 23 whether to reopen the judicial investigation into Prince-Jean de Broglie's death.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 15, 16; Appointments, 14, 15; Property, 14; Directory, 14.

Leader page, 9
Letters: On the Bristol riot, from Mr Rodney Usher, and others; on nuclear arms, from Sir Gilbert Longden, and Mr E. L. Thorpe on Heathrow thefts, from the Director, Heathrow Airport.

Leading articles: Bristol's black spot; Cubans vote with their feet. Arts, page 7.

Shelby: Radio interviews Peter Brook in Adelaide, where the director's theatre-in-a-quarry has just spectacularly enhanced the local festival; Irving Wardle on 'Good Fun' at the Crucible, Sheffield; Paul Griffiths on contemporary music.

Features, pages 6, 8
Caroline Moorehead talks to Dora Russell; Dr Tony Smith on giving up smoking; John Groszer on the mosaic life.

Obituary, page 10
Dr U. R. Evans, Lady Margdale.

Sport, page 11-13
Tennis: Borg wins in Monte Carlo; Football: Norman Fox looks at the run-in to the championship; Racing: programmes for 16 Bank Holiday meetings.

CRISIS IN SOMALIA AND UGANDA

HELP

Hundreds of children could die every week

As we enjoy a happy Easter, it is terrible to think that people are dying from starvation and disease in the refugee camps of Somalia.

Many of them little children. The camps are already desperately overcrowded and another 1,000 refugees at least are pouring in every day.

And the stark fact is that unless a lot more help is given now hundreds of children could die unnecessarily every week in Somalia—despite the desperate efforts of the Somali Government, UN and charities.

Oxfam's medical advisor said that the position is even worse than anything he saw in Kampuchea, where we are still at work.

In Karamoja, north-east Uganda, the situation is no less desperate. Drought has reduced 136,000 people to a critical level of starvation. While you are reading this, they have neither food nor water. And these are not mere statistics—they are real people—people like us, our children.

We are sending teams of doctors and nurses to Somalia. Water experts and agriculturalists are already there. Food is being airlifted to Karamoja and medical supplies are being sent in.

But it all takes money. You were generous to Kampuchea. Please be generous again. Please send something now. Don't wait. Because starving children can't.

Please use my donation to help the refugees in Somalia and the people of Karamoja. I enclose £ for immediate help.

Name
Address
To Oxfam, Room T16, Oxfam House, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ.
Please tick if you would like a progress report ☐
Thank you.

newspapers London

There are no national newspapers in the London area because of a dispute between drivers and wholesalers. The drivers, members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, refused to deliver the papers without a pay for working over the bank holiday.

Left-wing threat

Labour left-wingers may stage a walkout at Wednesday's national executive meeting, and by their absence could frustrate the hopes of Mr James Callaghan, party leader, of cancelling a special conference approved by the executive and due to be held before the party conference in October.

Teachers' union backs TUC strike call

The National Union of Teachers is to support the TUC's day of action on May 14. That will mean half-day strikes in many areas, though some teachers may protest by other means. Public examinations will not be affected. Disputes over pay and conditions of service may reinforce the teachers' action.

New mood in Ulster

Mr Humphrey Adkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has resisted calls for a stronger military response to terrorist atrocities in Ulster. He said a new mood in the province made tough measures inappropriate.

US spies watched by South Africa

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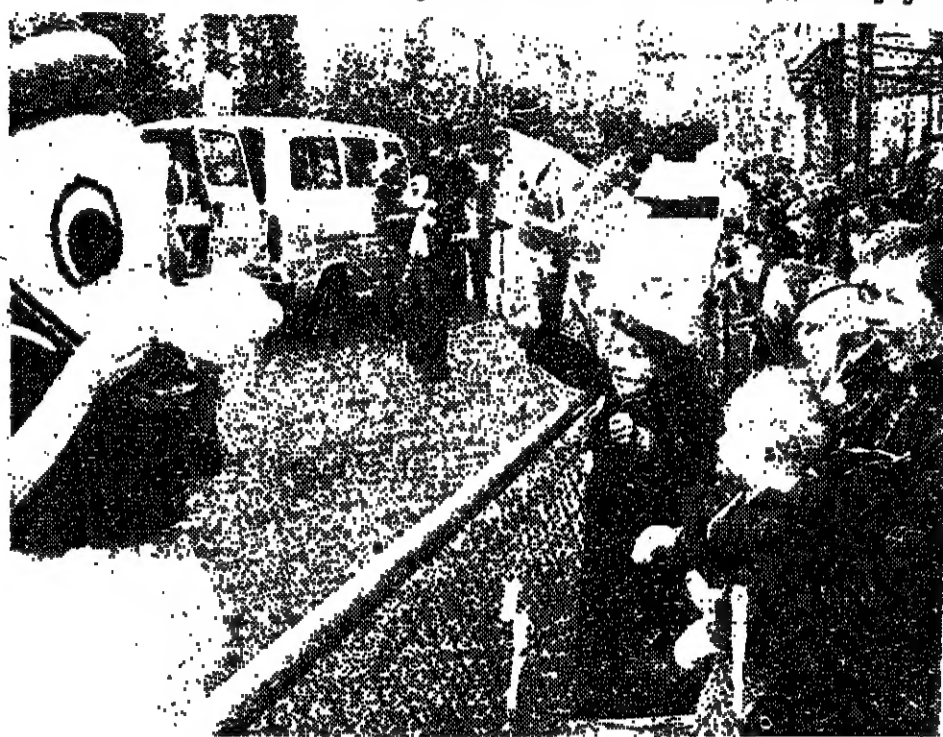
ME NEWS



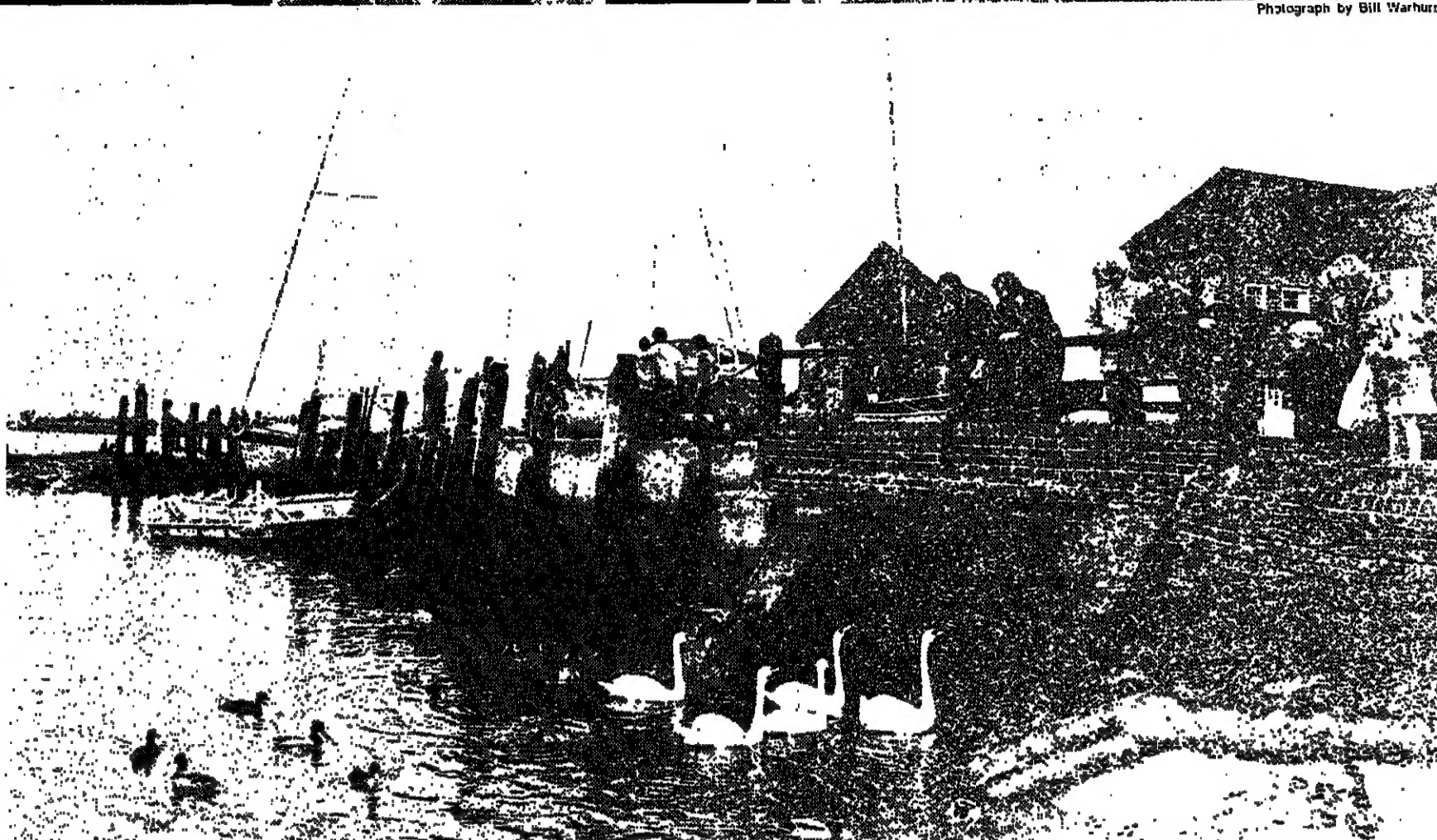
Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Out and about at Easter

ing the daring young lady at an air show at Sywell, Northampton, g Donald Duck at the annual Easter Parade in Battersea Park, or g the swans at Bosham Quay, Hampshire, were three of the many f ensuring that Easter Sunday, even without sunshine, was enjoyed



Photograph by Chris Ball



Photograph by Peter Tru

Lake District board joins attack on civil servants' plan for two-tier control of national parks

Chartres by a committee of civil servants that national parks should be divided into two tiers of management, one for the most important areas and another for the less important ones.

The Lake District board, which has been set up to manage the park, has joined the attack on the plan. It says the plan is "a gross oversimplification of the complex problems of national park management."

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control by local government bodies. Although there have been some clashes between the Lake District planning board and the Cumbria County Council, the former body has laid stress on the need for comprehensive control of the sparsely populated but scenically attractive high ground and of the more populous, and sometimes overcrowded valleys.

The Lake District board document also criticizes the committee for not having taken evidence and advice from the board and other similar bodies and thinks that if this had been done a number of impracticable and undesirable suggestions might have been avoided. It says it has no great faith in regional and national planning.

It has also stated that it believes enough time and money has been spent on discussions and discussion papers and that if any changes need to be made they should be made by legislation.

A draft comment presented to the planning committee of the Lake District board said: "We welcome the papers as one view of countryside affairs. We see them as very useful sources of information and as statements of the present problems."

"We wish the committee had

taken some evidence and we disagree totally with the two-tier designation proposals. We do not share the committee's faith in national and regional planning: the worm's eye view of events shows the worm producing the new ideas and the action."

The Association of National Park Officers has also rejected many of the proposals by the committee which, it says, amount to the complete reorganization of the 10 national parks in England and Wales.

While welcoming several features of the committee's last paper, the association has totally rejected the idea of a two-tier system.

Mr Taylor, who is chairman of the association as well as being national park officer for the Lake District, said: "The association believes that the proposals for change are misconceived and based upon a lack of understanding and experience of how national parks operate and are administered."

"It is particularly disappointing that the committee fails to specify the basis for their charge that all is not well with the present system, and that they fail to pursue the obvious alternative to a total reorganization, that of building for the future on what the present system has already achieved."

Power levy appeal by islands

From Our Own Correspondent

Inverness. The Government has been asked to stop proposals for a levy on Scottish islands communities, whose electricity is supplied by diesel generator.

The Highlands and Islands Development Board has appealed to the Scottish Office and the North of Scotland Hydro Electricity Board over the introduction of a surcharge in Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles which could mean a 38 per cent increase in one year.

Mr Ian Macaskill, secretary of the development board, complained that the hydro board's policy of cutting losses in diesel areas by using higher prices to stem further increases would brake development in the islands.

"We would expect that economic development would lead to a higher demand for electricity. Attempting to contain demand is positively to discriminate against development in these areas", he said. The electricity users' consultative council had calculated that the subsidy borne by each mainland consumer was only 23p a year, small enough in the development board's view for the extra cost to be spread throughout the area.

A meeting has been requested to consider alternative ways of generating power on the islands.

OPEC, unemployment, Détente and World War III?

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Clan collects its history under one roof

From Ronald Faux

Armadale, Skye

The seat of the clan Macdonald at Armadale Castle on Skye is a minor embarrassment to probably the oldest, largest and most famous of all Scottish clans.

For when Macdonalds arrive at Armadale from the four corners of the world in search of their roots, they are confronted by a decrepit pseudo-Gothic ruin which looks as though it is about to fall down. Attached to it is a smaller and much older building which has been neatly restored as the Clan Donald Centre, where exhibitions and literature about clan history are on show.

A clan official admitted that most people were disappointed to see their clan seat, as it were, in tatters.

The castle was built in 1811 and restored after a fire in 1855. It had since fallen into disrepair.

There are 15,000 acres of clan Donald land around Armadale on Skye saved from sale on the open market after an appeal to clansmen all over the world raised £200,000. The oldest part of the castle was restored through the generosity of American Macdonalds and converted into the clan centre. Mr Robert McDonald Parker, director of the centre, had emigrated from Glasgow to America more than 20 years ago and returned recently.

"I hear there are three million Macdonalds around the world. The usual pattern is that the further a Scot moves from home the more conscious he is of being Scottish. I was certainly impressed that Scots overseas knew more about their country, their clan or their history than Scots at home", he said.

The clan had united to save the last remaining acres of clan Donald land which used to extend over a vast tract of Skye. The estate would be preserved and the buildings on it restored to create a museum, a clan library and a study centre.

Lead works extension plan attacked

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been asked to intervene over a plan to extend a lead smelting works at the village of Thorpe, near Leeds.

The villagers have been campaigning against the plan after the discovery of higher than average lead levels in the blood of some children.

Mr Terence Cook, general manager of Chloride Metals, said that there was no cause for concern, but Mr Albert Roberts,

MP for Normanton, has called for a "copper-bottomed guarantee" before the extension goes ahead.

The deaths of cows at a farm and a test showing low reading skills at a local school have added to the villagers' fears.

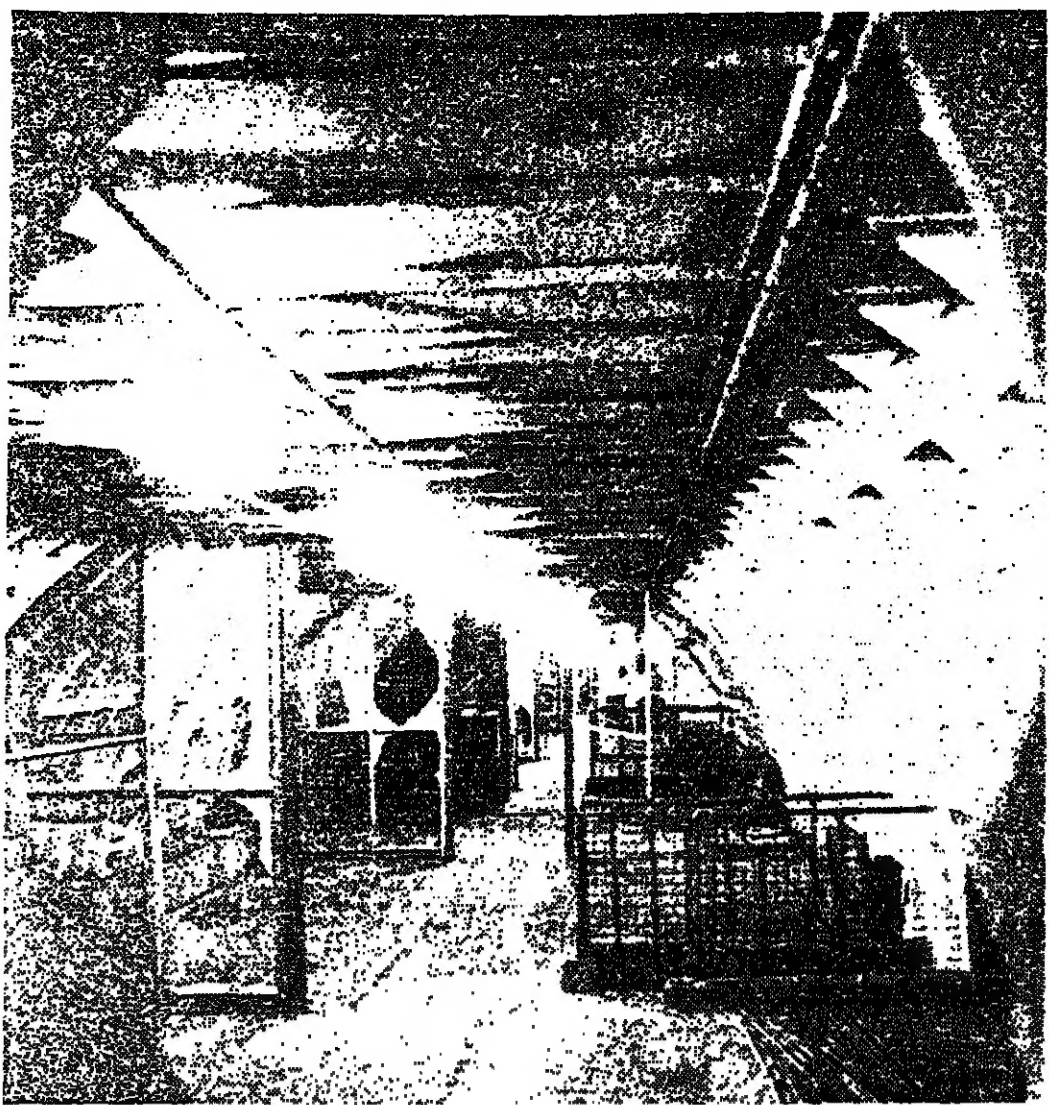
Mrs Susan Hodson, of Oakley Street, Thorpe, said yesterday that her children, Sacha, aged 3, and Scott, aged 6, had been asked to go to hospital for further tests because their blood-

lead readings were unsatisfactory.

"I think they should move the plant somewhere else", she said. "We want to know what is happening to our children."

The Health and Safety Commission agreed that the blood-lead reading levels of the Hodson children "would raise eyebrows", but said that they were not the sort of levels which would put lead workers "at risk".

HOME NEWS



A tunnel under Tottenham Court Road, London, which could be used as a shelter.

Tubes 'may provide war shelter'

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Swiss civil defence officials say on reason why seven deep-level tube shelters under London could not be adapted to protect Londoners from nuclear attack.

The Swiss have converted two motorway tunnels at Lucerne into shelters intended for 25,000 people. On a visit to see civil defence installations and plans in Switzerland, I told Mr Hans Mumenthaler, its civil defence chief, of the tunnels beneath London and asked if they, too, could not be converted. He thought it would not be impossible.

The London shelters, which were designed to hold a total of 56,000 people, are below stations on London Transport's northern line at depths of between 30 and 43 metres.

Each consists of two tunnels 42 metres long and five metres in diameter. They were built in 1951 by the London Passenger Transport Board for the Ministry of Home Security after a decision by Parliament to make shelters available for the civil population.

I went down one of the four lifts at the Goodge Street shelter with officials of the Government's Property Services Agency. They are anxious to lease the tunnels for possible use as storage, but say they

must be available at short notice for government use when required.

The two floors of the tunnels were used to accommodate British troops en route for Korea, Malaysia and Egypt, who "left graffiti on the ceiling, and before then by American troops.

The entrance is via a huge pillbox-type structure with concrete walls 3ft thick. Mains electricity can be supplied by an alternative supply from London Transport, which produces its own Swiss shelters have stand-by generators.

Though ventilators help keep the London shelters at an even temperature and humidity, proper filters would be needed to keep out dangerous radioactive activity, as well as tanks for the storage of water, and heavy doors to protect against blast.

The two tunnels at Lucerne, which stretch for 2.4 kilometres, have massive doors 4.5 metres thick. Material is stored underground for the provision of accommodation. There is a hospital, infant rooms, canteens, a "bank" run by the civil defence organization where people can deposit valuables, and a police-lock up. But the Swiss say that with a comprehensive shelter policy police would not have to contend with unprotected people, as would be the case in Britain.

Half a dozen British companies, looking to cash in on the growing public interest in protection against nuclear attack, have contacted Swiss government officials about their civil defence arrangements, the most advanced in the world.

The Swiss Embassy in London

is receiving 50 inquiries a day from individuals seeking to know how best to defend themselves against nuclear attack, according to officials in Bern, who receive more letters. They indicate a lack of faith in British preparations.

Though Swiss officials say that they are now able to protect 90 per cent of the population, 1.8 million of the 4.3 million shelter places available were built between 1950 and 1965 and do not incorporate air filters and other up to date equipment.

The comparative cheapness of it surprised two British engineers, Mr A. Bolton and Mr M. Edwards, who accompanied on their tour of Swiss shelters to further plans for their company to provide protection in Britain. Mr Bolton aims to meet Swiss firms to see if equipment now standard can be imported into Britain or made here under licence.

They are interested particularly in the filter system, which sucks contaminated air through sand and earth and blows it into the room through a cylinder of charcoal, and heavy blast-proof doors.

Their use would drastically cut the cost estimated for the provision of shelters in Britain. Mr Bolton thinks they could be prefabricated, lowered into a hole in the garden, for example, and covered with earth.

Switzerland's impressive state of readiness has cost £1 billion since 1970. Local and national government provides a 70 per cent subsidy for individuals building home shelters. I saw one measuring about 7ft by 9ft for a family of four.

Pressure mounts for cut in tobacco promotion

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

The Government is preparing for a final round of talks with the tobacco manufacturers on a new voluntary agreement for tobacco promotion as pressure mounts for tougher action on cigarette advertising.

There are increasing signs of a hard line being pursued by the Department of Health and Social Security in its attempts to obtain agreement on severe restrictions on promotion.

Prolonged negotiations with the tobacco manufacturers this year were aimed at securing an agreement before the code on promotion ran out at the end of last month. Last-minute disagreements led to the deadline being passed although it has always been accepted that the code would remain operative until either a new arrangement was agreed or the Government imposed a solution.

A House of Commons motion signed by more than 30 MPs at the weekend called for a total ban on tobacco advertising and promotion. Its principal sponsor was David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services in the last government and the signatories were mostly Labour MPs, but they also included Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for Isle of Ely, and Mrs Sheila Faith, Conservative MP for Belper.

Government spokesmen today will support the World Health Organization's day of action against smoking.

The Department of Health, where Sir George Young, one of the junior ministers, has been a strong influence as an anti-smoking campaigner, wants at least to ban cigar and pipe tobacco advertising on television

as well as cigarette advertising. That is mainly because of the promotion of brand names that are common and particularly to some cigars and cigarettes. Tougher health warnings on cigarette packets are also being sought.

One difficulty has been obtaining agreement on a reduction in the amount of spending on the various forms of cigarette advertising on posters in the press and in cinemas. Point-of-sale advertising has not been an issue.

The tobacco manufacturers spend about £30m a year on advertising and have been under pressure in the Government talks to reduce the amount by half.

One outcome of the new discussions could be that whatever level of advertising expenditure is struck, a greater proportion of spending will go to promoting lower tar cigarettes with the greatest cuts in expenditure on advertising which could be thought to appeal most to younger people.

The latter move could mean a vigorous dropping from print media of advertising particularly aimed at youngsters and could probably affect advertising in cinemas because of the preponderance of young people in their audiences.

The tobacco industry is believed to have offered the Government undertakings to meet the various anti-smoking pressure groups to see how far voluntary criticism can be met.

There have also been suggestions that spending should be increased on research to produce acceptable but even lower tar cigarettes. But the industry has maintained its argument that it must retain an advertising capability.

Giving up smoking, page 8

Majority wants smoke-free work places

By a Staff Reporter

Seven out of ten workers want to work in a smoke-free environment, according to a survey published today by Action on Smoking and Health. The survey conducted by Opinion Research Centre showed that 24 per cent felt that smoking should not be allowed in offices, factories or other work places and that a further 46 per cent felt that there should be separate smoking areas.

Smoking in public areas such as restaurants, banks and post offices was also attacked, with 41 per cent urging a complete ban in restaurants and cafes and a further 40 per cent favouring non-smoking areas. More than half, 56 per cent, felt that smoking should not be allowed in post offices and 54 per cent said that it should not be allowed in banks. In both cases 6 per cent said that there should be separate areas.

The survey also showed that three-quarters of cigarette smokers underestimated the risk involved. Sixty per cent of those interviewed thought that 20-a-day smokers were no more than twice as likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers and 47 per cent felt that the risk of dying from bronchitis was no more than double.

Mr David Simpson, director of ASH, said: "It is tragic that there should still be such widespread ignorance in a country with the world's highest death rate from lung cancer."

The good news comes from the increasing demand for smoke-free areas. That means less smoking in total which in turn will lead to a reduction in the total of deaths in future years.

New car sales a record

Record sales of new cars in Britain for the first quarter of this year have surprised some industrial economists. The trend is against that of most other countries.

Official figures to be published this week will show that sales in the quarter have been a record. Sales will be touching 500,000, 25,000 higher than last year.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday: "We are a little puzzled by the way the market has kept up, and we will soon be revising upwards our projection of a new car market of 1.5 million this year."

Last year 1.7 million new cars were sold, a record.

But Ford, the market leaders, are not intending to increase their sales prediction of 1.5 million.

Industry sources pointed out that some of the boom was undoubtedly due to the large incentive schemes operated by several companies, led by British Leyland with price cuts.

Leyland's March market share touched 23 per cent, half as much again at its poor showing in January.

The company hopes to reach a similar figure again this month. It must have a final 1980 monthly share of at least 22 per cent to reach the target set by Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Pamplona sealed off to avert violence

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, April 6

The northern Spanish city of Pamplona was sealed off today to head off possibly violent demonstrations to back calls for the incorporation of the province of Navarre into the newly autonomous Basque region.

The demonstrations were to have commemorated the Basque national day, which always coincides with Easter Sunday. Thousands of police in riot gear patrolled the almost deserted streets of Pamplona, while special detachments of the paramilitary Civil Guard police patrolled the surrounding countryside and manned road blocks on all roads.

As early as yesterday morning they were refusing to allow anyone other than residents or those who could justify their visit to enter the city.

The operation was coordinated throughout the Basque country by Madrid-appointed authorities in San Sebastian prohibited the departure of all buses, both scheduled and non-scheduled, which might be heading in the direction of Pamplona. Civil governors in Navarre and Guipuzcoa published orders banning demonstrations by organizations which had planned to bring up the Navarre question.

In Victoria, in the neighbouring province of Alava, police used rubber bullets and other riot control weapons to disperse a crowd which gathered this morning in front of the civil governor's office and shouted slogans calling for the incorporation of Navarre into the Basque region and an amnesty for imprisoned members of the extremist Basque organization.

The reactions of political parties in the affected provinces were varied. The dominant Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) called off its Basque national day celebrations in Pamplona in protest. The more extremist Euzkadi ESKERRA announced that its public meetings over Navarre would be held in Pamplona in defiance of the prohibition, rather than in San Sebastian.

The reaction of the electoral coalition Herri Batasuna (HB) was mixed. One of its component parties, the Basque Nationalist Party (ANV), called off its participation but said it could not be responsible for the response of individuals to the Government measures. Another component of HB, the Peoples' Socialist Revolutionary Party, said this was a voluntary action, not a party line.

The Democratic Union Party (UCD) is a minority in the Basque country and accused the UCD of sponsoring the ban.

Paris court to consider whether to reopen investigation on Broglie assassination case

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 6

The Paris court of appeal is to consider on April 23 whether there are grounds for reopening the judicial investigation into the case of Prince Jean de Broglie, the former minister, assassinated in Paris in December 1976.

The satirical weekly *Le Canard Enchaîné* last week published alleged extracts from two police reports, "omitted" from the official file on the case. These would indicate that the police were aware that the life of the minister was threatened three months before he was shot in a Paris street.

The judicial investigation, which lasted more than three years, was closed three weeks ago and the court of appeal was to send the case for trial to the Paris Assizes.

The reopening of the investigation was formally demanded last week by the widow and children of Prince de Broglie. For the first time since his assassination they issued a public statement through their counsel, Maître Robert Badinter.

It notes that the authenticity of the documents published by *Le Canard Enchaîné* has not been denied by the police; and that if the information turns out to be true, the authorities appear neither to have taken appropriate steps to prevent the assassination, nor to have warned the victim in advance of the danger to which he was exposed.

M. Jean Ducret, the director of the criminal police, who, the documents allege, had been personally informed of the assassination threat, said three days ago that "all the information obtained by the police in the Broglie affair was brought verbatim to the knowledge of the investigating magistrate".

He concluded that the disclosures were a political affair, designed to gain time. This is a reference to rumours that the publication was deliberately engineered to delay the opening of the trial of those charged in connection with the murder in order to coincide with the presidential election campaign next year and embarrass the Government by any possible disclosures.

In a second statement on the following day M. Ducret said that the two documents had been published only in part and contained "information which was so far-fetched, about allegations against the Prince de Broglie (including the issue of false Treasury bonds, traffic in Mercedes cars, gold transactions with Switzerland and drug peddling) that they were not regarded as sufficiently credible to be brought to the knowledge of the judicial administrative authorities. Subsequent investigations did not make it possible to confirm this information."

He emphasized that the contents of the two police reports had been communicated to the magistrates after the opening of the investigation into the murder; in other words when it was too late to do anything about them.

Counsel for M. de Varga, a close business associate of the victim, and of two other people charged with complicity, have also demanded the reopening of the case to check the truth of the disclosures.

"It is impossible in such circumstances, to wind up a watertight investigation," they said.

The public prosecutor's office may also support the demand for additional hearings before the case is sent for trial.

Many points in this highly involved affair remain obscure and contradictory. In particular, the question is being widely asked why the police suspended the special protection given to Prince de Broglie when the threats against his life became known; whether M. Ducret and the police officers responsible for the incriminated reports were in fact ever heard by the investigating magistrate; why the reports were not included in the official file on the case; and why the authorities were in such a hurry to close it.

Five days after the murder, M. Michel Poniatowski, who was then Minister of the Interior, told a press conference that all the persons involved had been arrested and a full light shed upon the affair.

M. Poniatowski's office stated last Thursday that he had never had any knowledge of a document concerning a plot to assassinate the Prince.

Yugoslavs join boycott of European communist talks

From Dossa Trevisan

Belgrade, April 6

The Yugoslav League of Communists intends to boycott the conference of European communist parties to be held in Paris on April 28.

The conference on problems of peace and disarmament is sponsored by the French and Polish governments, with encouragement from Moscow. Already the Spanish and the Italian communists have announced that they will not attend.

The Yugoslav decision not to attend is said to have been taken as far back as January before President Tito's condition deteriorated, but it was announced only at the weekend.

Mr Aleksander Grickovic, member of the party Praesidium, said that in view of profound disagreement over the

causes of tension and ways and means of overcoming it, the conference would only set the European communists still further apart.

The Yugoslavs object, in fact, to the way the conference was prepared, which they see as contradicting the agreements made in the Berlin communist conference in 1976. They regard it as providing a platform for Soviet propaganda.

Tito condition: President Tito's doctors said today that his pneumonia had almost completely abated, but he was still running a high temperature. The pneumonia started to abate on television tonight to attack the Iraqi Government. He said the Iraqi and Iranian peoples would topple the Government of President Saddam Husain of Iraq.

The panel of eight doctors said that the high temperature was caused by a septic condition.

Gulf crisis as Iraq exp 'thousands of Iranians'

Teheran, April 6

The Government-controlled Iranian television and radio announced tonight that thousands of Iranians had been deported from Iraq as the two countries appeared set on a collision course.

They said the Iranians were herded into lorries today and driven to the Iranian border where they crossed to the town of Dehloran. One Iranian was killed and several were injured when Iraqi troops assaulted some of the deportees, the broadcasts said.

Mr Sadeq Oubaidi, the Iranian Foreign Minister, went on television tonight to attack the Iraqi Government. He said the Iraqi and Iranian peoples would topple the Government of President Saddam Husain of Iraq.

Earlier today Iraq gave an Iranian diplomat leave the country was in retaliation for the expulsion of one of its staff from Teheran. Iraqi news agency Press Iraq said the second grenade Baghdad in a week Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini said Iran was responsible.

For its part, the news agency of Iraq reported an attack of oil pumping station manushah, close to border.

Reuters.

Gypsies stage protest hunger strike in Dachau

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, April 6

The last time Herr Jakob Bamberger was in Dachau concentration camp he was forced by the SS to drink sea water as a medical experiment until, after 18 days, he collapsed.

Now Herr Bamberger, dressed in the striped prisoners' garb, has returned to Dachau again. Aged 66 and in indifferent health, he has embarked, this time voluntarily, on a second ordeal—an indefinite hunger strike, which began on Good Friday.

Herr Bamberger is a gypsy and with about a dozen others plans to go on the hunger strike in the former camp until their race gets the moral rehabilitation which, they say, has been lacking in the 35 years since the end of the war in which 500,000 of them were exterminated in Nazi camps.

While amendments have been made to the laws, whose fate they shared, gypsies say they are still persecuted and suffer discrimination in West Germany.

In the Dachau camp museum, surrounded by a small exhibition of their own documenting the continued persecution of the gypsies, they plan to remain during the day. At night they will sleep in the Protestant chapel.

Herr Romani Ruse, the gypsies' young leader, said they were prepared to face "all the consequences" of the strike and hoped that the Bavarian authorities would not want

"someone to die again in Dachau".

News of the impending hunger strike, however, began to awaken Germans to the plight of the 30,000 Sinti—as the gypsies call themselves—in their midst.

Articles have begun appearing in the press about the filthy, rat-infested areas near scrap heaps and rubbish tips where they are forced to live because no one wants them as neighbours. The way they are barred from caravan sites, pubs, restaurants and discos, and the constant harassment by police.

The strike is being publicly supported by Aktion Sühnezeichen (Operation Atonement), a Protestant Church movement which organizes voluntary youth projects in former enemy countries to make amends for Nazi war crimes.

The main target of the strike, Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, has reacted unsympathetically to the gypsies' demands. He said it was too much to expect that he would dissociate himself, as they would like, from the activities of the gypsies' former "command centre", which inherited and used the Nazis' files on the gypsies.

He pointed out that the centre was abolished in 1970, before he was appointed, and claimed that the offending files had been destroyed.

Gypsies say they have evidence that the files are still in circulation and are being used by police and authorities against them.

Easy victory for Mr Carter in Louisiana

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, April 6

President Carter and Mr Ronald Reagan won easy victories in the Louisiana primaries yesterday. No one campaigned there with any assiduity, and the turn out was low.

In the Democratic primary, Mr Carter beat Senator Edward Kennedy by 53 per cent of the vote to 22 per cent. Mr Jerry Brown, Governor of California, who has already dropped out of the race, won the less than 5 per cent. The rest went to a scattering of minor candidates.

In the Republican primary, Mr Reagan won 74 per cent of the vote and Mr George Bush 19 per cent.

Results were:

DEMOCRATIC		
Votes cast	%	Delegates
Carter 197,133	53	29
Kennedy 79,371	22	12
REPUBLICAN		
Votes cast	%	Delegates
Reagan 30,972	74	29
Bush 8,024	19	0
Uncommitted	2	delegates.

Stamp is sold for \$850,000 in New York

New York, April 6

The world's most valuable stamp, the British Guiana 1856 one-cent, was sold here yesterday for \$850,000 (£450,000) to an anonymous collector. It was the highest price ever paid for a postage stamp.

The stamp is a crudely printed, magenta-colored octagon, that has often been called the most valuable object in the world for its size and weight. It was sold at an auction by a Pennsylvania dealer.—Reuters.

Thieves saw off elephant tusks

Bangkok, April 6

Gangs armed with tranquillizer darts and power saws are stealing the tusks of working elephants in jungle areas near Chaiya-phum, north of Bangkok.

The attacks disrupted a weekend elephant round-up for tourists as many of the assembled elephants had lost their tusks. The stolen tusks had been removed from at least 11 elephants, while the main tusks were held at gunpoint.

President Turkey goes with successor

Mr Fahri Korutürk

President of the Republic of Turkey, Mr Fahri Korutürk, said in a statement that he would respect the decision of the public and his successor in office today.

In a farewell message to the public, Mr Korutürk said that he would respect the decision of the public and his successor in office today. He said that he would respect the decision of the public and his successor in office today.

There had also preceded period instability, with elections in seven years. President Korutürk could become a point of yet another of the two Houses of the Turkish Parliament, a success in 20 weeks and 18 round elections.

According to a statement, Mr Ishan Serb, the president of the Turkish Republic, said that he would respect the decision of the public and his successor in office today.

Mr Serb said that he would respect the decision of the public and his successor in office today.

All Germany goes on summer

From Grotel Spitzer

Berlin, April 6

Both East and West Germany put their clocks forward one hour this morning for the first time since 1949.

The move to summer time is intended to save energy, but in West Germany the saving is estimated at less than 1 per cent of total consumption; and nobody has calculated the amount used in making the necessary adjustments today and when the clocks are put back again on September 28. The cost of today's change is said to be about DM50m (£12m).

The publicity that preceded the event was amazing. Even today West Berlin's Sunday papers were full of stories about previous attempts to put the clock forward; EEC efforts to reach a common time; West Germany's reluctance to comply in previous years because East Germany was not ready to follow suit; and Switzerland's refusal to join in.

The change did not come into operation everywhere. About 120,000 electrical clock installations in West Germany with 600,000 to 800,000 clocks attached to them can only be adjusted after Easter.

The Senate De announced that during existing hour from today, no deaths or burials will be registered; but after 1.59 am a record as being in.

Countries change countries put forward one hour.

Austria, Belgium, East Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Britain were already on s.



The Pope after giving his Easter blessing yesterday

Plea for Christian unity in Pope's Easter message

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, April 6

The Pope today called on a world which he felt in various ways, desired the "death of God" to listen in the message of the Resurrection.

Addressing the crowds in St Peter's Square, he said: "Do not reject Christ, who who are the builders of the human world. Do not reject him, you who, in whatever way and in whatever sphere, are building the world of today and of tomorrow; the world of culture and civilization, the world of the square holding bunches of yellow and white daisies above their heads. Some of them chanted: 'Wojtyla, Wojtyla, the world is hungry'. Others carried slogans reading: 'Believers and non-believers unite against hunger'."

The Vatican announced yesterday that the Pope will go to France for three days from May 31. This visit will follow by three weeks his return from 19 days in Africa and will take place a month before he goes to Brazil.

and west, with whom we are not yet in full communion and full unity.

Accept from us, dear brothers, the Easter kiss of peace and love. May the risen Christ awaken in us a still greater desire for this unity for which he prayed on the eve of his passion."

When the Pope was about halfway through the reading of his message, several hundred supporters of the Radical Party's campaign against hunger in the world marched out of the square holding bunches of yellow and white daisies above their heads. Some of them chanted: "Wojtyla, Wojtyla, the world is hungry". Others carried slogans reading: "Believers and non-believers unite against hunger."

The Vatican announced yesterday that the Pope will go to France for three days from May 31. This visit will follow by three weeks his return from 19 days in Africa and will take place a month before he goes to Brazil.

Venice I defies the Vati

From Peter Nichols

Rome, April 6

Any idea that it might be right-wing archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, in co-operation with the Vatican, that the suspended cardinal would be a Latin Mass tomorrow.

He will do so in St Simon Piccinini, a century familiar to tourists on the Grand Canal railway station. It is the traditionalist Catholic.

The Mass on a follow the Tridentine Mass, which the archbishop actively challenged since by the late Pope John Paul I.

He has done so including the ordination of the traditionalist Fr. Egon, and he has his followers in Rome.

Mr Lefebvre was a vicar in July, 1975, rejecting the innovator Council. He was also as saying that the "a nest of subversives".

His only rebellion, the only rebellion of any subversive of the Council.

Paul VI was particularly denoted about the behaviour for this there was never an end to this threat.

Southern Africa's man-made marvel

Nyaminyami, the River God, stands above the Kariba Dam, which will be high on the list of attractions for tourists who visit Zimbabwe after independence. Photograph by Brian Harris.



Israeli attitude hardens before talks with President Carter

Stephen Walker
April 6
Continuing signs of termination not to be on key issues such as the settlement of Jewish refugees, President Sadat, of the first round of talks in an effort to save a peace process.

Mr Shamir is one of the Cabinet's strongest supporters of Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land. The negotiating position to be taken by the Israeli delegation will be discussed by the Cabinet on Wednesday. According to government sources, the ministers will be instructed to accept only suggestions which strictly adhere to Israel's interpretation of the Camp David agreement. Any other proposals will have to be referred back to the Cabinet.

According to Egyptian and Israeli sources, five points of difference have been put forward by the American Government as the main topics during the Washington meetings. The fundamental issue is whether the projected autonomy council should be administrative, as demanded by Israel, or executive, legislative and judicial as demanded by Egypt. The other main items for discussion are: the status of the 100 Jewish settlements on occupied land; the position of the 100,000 Arabs living in east Jerusalem in any autonomy election; control of the water resources in the occupied territories, including the relevant stretch of the Jordan; and the role of Israeli troops in the so-called "autonomous area".

Coptic protest may herald lands for bigger role

Robert Fisk
April 6
Coptic bishop graced or of St Mark's Cathedral last night and the Copts who in the annex chapel made do with a mid-us that fell short of traditional Easter celebration hierarchy were the Western Desert, with their Pope in the y of Saint Makarios ing for fortune in the alleged discrimination unique protest against the Coptic Church in the Middle East, in their own eyes at the hands of the ancient

as irresponsible and has suggested that the complaints are exaggerated. Many Egyptians seem to agree that Pope Shenouda's refusal to conduct Easter ceremonies is a gesture out of all proportion to the events which have taken place. In a country of 42 million people, they argue, there are bound to be occasional sectarian differences, especially when the Arab world is experiencing a form of Islamic resurgence. There is a suspicion in Cairo that Pope Shenouda's public protest is the beginning of a sustained campaign by Coptic clergymen in Egypt to demand a series of minority "rights", including a state-funded university which would complement the Islamic Al-Azhar university in the capital. Copts do in fact share equal rights with Sunni Muslims in Egypt, but of which the Jewish minority is the most notable, may have encouraged the Coptic Church to believe that it could take a more powerful role in state affairs in Egypt. The Copts take as their inspiration the work of St Mark, who came to Alexandria from Libya to found the first Coptic church in 42 AD. Islam only became the dominant religion in the seventh century.

Mediator arrives in war-torn capital of Chad

Ndjamena, April 6.—President Goukouni Eyadema of Chad has arrived in the Chad capital to mediate between the warring Muslim factions fighting in the city. The Organization of African Unity has also asked President Nimeiry of Sudan to undertake a similar mission to Ndjamena. However, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad vowed yesterday that his men will continue fighting the forces of Mr Hissene Habre, the Defence Minister, until a "clear winner" emerges. About 800 people have been killed in Ndjamena since the fighting began in the capital two weeks ago. Thousands have fled the city. Addressing a press conference yesterday, President Goukouni said: "Hisense Habre is a handicap to peace and reconciliation in Chad". After the heavy fighting last night, the guns of the opposing sides fell silent over the week-end with the city divided into two. Refugees in Nigeria: About 8,000 Chad refugees are expected to join the 12,000 who have already arrived in Nigeria after crossing 60 miles of intervening Cameroonian territory. Lagos television said that an emergency relief service had been set up in Nigeria. —Reuters and Agence-France-Presse.

English and French-speakers tend to stay apart

The 'two solitudes' of Montreal

From Ann Penketh
Montreal, April 6
The Boulevard St Laurent bisects the city of Montreal: west of it the streets are called University, Drummond, Appleton, and other Anglo-Saxon varieties; in the east they are called Papineau, Chertier, and Franchère. The English and French-speaking communities in Montreal are often referred to as the "two solitudes". Each community respects the implicit dividing line of the St Laurent and rarely strays across it. It is still possible to conduct your life entirely in English here by watching the English television stations, reading the English language newspapers and shopping and having social relations in the west end of Montreal. Although the English-speaking community makes up only 20 per cent of the population of Quebec province, most of it is concentrated in Montreal—about 900,000 people altogether. The majority of the English-speaking community is originally from Britain, bolstered by immigrants from the United States and the other Canadian provinces. The term "English-speakers" also covers immigrants from other countries such as Greece and Italy whose language tends to be English rather than French.

When Mr Don Peacock, a French teacher, came to Montreal from Britain in 1958 he was expecting to find "the crossroads of two cultures". It did not take him long to realize that he had to choose one community or the other. "I asked why there were no French-speaking teachers in my school," he says. (Schools in Quebec are divided according to language and religion.) "They told me they were not allowed to hire Catholics in my Protestant school, so that was that. The question of mingling never arose." After 22 years, Mr Peacock is the president of the Protestant Teachers' Union and the "two solitudes" are as separate as ever, in spite of language laws passed by two successive governments to increase the use of French in the province. "Why should we integrate?" he asks. "You cannot force people into joint Christmas parties."

Mr Peacock sees no easy solution to the problem, "bearing in mind that you learn two kinds of Canadian history here—the English kind and the French kind". A survey conducted recently by the only English newspaper in the province, *The Gazette*, observed differences in drinking and eating habits and taste in homes and interior design. A comparison of buying habits in 87 supermarkets showed that English speakers "really love their beef, liver, kidney, beef heart, the whole offal spectrum". The French speakers "would rather you'd pass the chicken legs. Lamb is another great divider, we're lamb crazy; they stay away in droves."

Mr Nkomo brings his army and weapons home to an uncertain military future

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, April 6
About half of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zebra guerrilla army that remained in Zambia during the recent Southern Rhodesian election campaign has been quietly brought back into Rhodesia during the last two weeks. It is expected that the rest of the Zebra force will have returned before the country becomes independent on April 18. Between 6,000 and 8,000 trained men are involved in the move, which will bring the total size of the Zebra force inside Rhodesia to between 13,000 and 15,000. About 5,000 Zebra fighters have been based in assembly points inside the country since the ceasefire came into effect last January. More important than the number of men involved is the sort of weapons they will be bringing back with them. The Zebra troops returning during the next 10 days will be accompanied by most of the heavy weaponry which Mr Nkomo acquired from the Soviet Union, East Germany and other communist sources. During the war in Rhodesia, Mr Nkomo kept the bulk of his Zebra army outside the country, leaving Mr Robert Mugabe's Zulu forces to bear the brunt of the fighting. Since the February election, in which Mr Nkomo's party came a non-second to Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF), there have been doubts

about the future of his troops who remained in Zambia. Some of Mr Mugabe's supporters felt it would be dangerous to allow such a well equipped and well trained force back into the country. Others, however, argued that it would be even more risky to allow such a force to remain outside. The case for their return was reinforced by President Kaunda of Zambia who made it clear that he would not let any forces that were potentially hostile towards the future Zimbabwean Government operate from Zambian territory. Having backed a loser in Mr Nkomo, President Kaunda has been anxious to establish good ties with Mr Mugabe and clearly does not want the troops issue to come between them. A final decision to repatriate the troops was taken when Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, the Zebra commander visited Zambia about two weeks ago. It remains to be seen what will happen to the Zebra army after its return. As with the Zanu forces, the Zebra men are being offered the choice of staying in the armed forces or going back to civilian life. However, the Government has made it clear that Zanu will eventually become the dominant element in the new Zimbabwean army.

Hongkong helps to send Chinese to Middle East

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong has begun to recruit workers from its neighbouring Chinese province of Guangdong for industrial projects by third countries in the Middle East. A Hongkong company, Chronicle Consultants, appointed by China's Manpower Services Corporation in Canton as its agent for the export of workers, has arranged first dispatch of 100 selected Chinese labourers to a chemical project undertaken by Japanese interests in Iraq. The workers will receive only 10 per cent of their wages as pocket money each month and the remainder will be remitted by way of Hongkong for their families or personal savings in China. Foreign demand for contracted Chinese labour—skilled and unskilled—will clearly be high. Most inquiries received hitherto by Chronicle Consultants have come from West Germany, Japan, Britain and the United States, but companies in France, Belgium,

Norway, Algeria, Brazil and Greece have applied for details of contracts. Chinese manpower is also wanted for industrial ventures in Africa. On average, teams of 500 to 1,000 workers will be recruited for one-year contracts, but on project under negotiation will require 6,000 workers on a two-year contract. Employment terms stipulated by the communist authorities in Canton for Hongkong arrangement include: Six-day weeks of eight hours a day; unskilled workers to be paid \$300 (£136) a month, semi-skilled \$375, skilled workers and lorry drivers \$450, foremen \$600, supervisors \$750, engineers \$1,000, interpreters \$600, medical staff \$450, and cooks and barbers \$375. After signing the contract, the employer will pay one month's salary in advance before the workers embark for their country of work. The employers will arrange for entry visas and work permits for the workers.

S African watch on American spies

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 6
South Africa is keeping a close watch on a group of Americans planned as spies in the country by the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to try to uncover its nuclear secrets, it was reported here today. This follows the disclosure on BBC television last week by General George Keegan, former Chief of United States Air Force Intelligence, that there had been evidence for several years that South Africa was deeply involved in nuclear research and that very few people "under the control of America" had access to it. During the past few years South Africa has quietly expelled various American "officials" who were granted visas at the request of the State Department which identified them as technicians, administrative experts, accountants and other "harmless" job categories. General Keegan said that despite the setbacks, American attempts to expose South

Africa's nuclear expertise were continuing. His statement underscored the view which, despite South African denials, is strongly held in some United States Government circles as well as by some other Western nations—that South Africa has developed a nuclear weapon capability. The Johannesburg *Sunday Times* today quoted South African intelligence sources as saying that a new batch of American agents had arrived in the country but that no moves to expose them could be expected for some time. The dangerous ones were the "illegals"—agents not covered by a post of some sort at the American embassy. The sources said: "We have just got to accept that there is going to be some penetration. The Americans are desperately eager to find out all they can about our nuclear expertise." The sources said that as well as the men on the ground spy satellites were a big problem. Last September an American satellite detected a split-second flash deep in the South Atlantic which State Department officials said could only have been

made by a clandestine nuclear test. They said they suspected South Africa of carrying it out. South Africa has denied this but it has been noted here that one of a number of charges against a young South African scientist, who has been detained for six months under the Terrorism Act, is that he gave away information about where the South African Atomic Energy Board considered it would be seismologically safe to conduct a nuclear test; in other words, where such a test could be carried out undetected. Dr Renfrey Christie, aged 30, who studied for his doctorate at Oxford, is due to make his second appearance before a Pretoria magistrate on Friday. It is likely that when the trial begins much of it will be held behind closed doors. Last year three American diplomats were expelled from South Africa after it was discovered that the United States ambassador's personal aircraft had been fitted with a "spy" camera which Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, said had been used to photograph key installations.

OVERSEAS

Finding substitute for Bhuttoism remains central problem for Pakistan's military regime

From Richard Wigg
Islamabad, April 6

Pakistan's hardened security forces easily suppressed minor demonstrations on the first anniversary of the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, former Prime Minister, but President Zia ul-Haq and his fellow generals none the less face a growing problem of what to put in place of "Bhuttoism".

Certainly Bhuttoism did not mean a less brutal use of the police against citizens. Exactly three years ago Mr Bhutto was himself in Lahore when his police shot more than 20 Opposition supporters in the Punjab High Court precincts where they were sheltering after protesting against his rigged general election.

But in spite of that rigging Mr Bhutto had a legitimacy in which the military regime has never enjoyed, having twice gone back on promised elections.

Bhuttoism haunts the Zia regime not because of a conflict between authoritarianism and democracy but because Pakistan, as the most westernized of all the Islamic nations politically, got from the former Prime Minister and cannot forget, a first crude taste of participatory politics.

Neither the educated westernized middle classes, nor the semi-illiterate masses which Mr Bhutto manipulated so cynically, can resign themselves to generals ruling their country, especially when authoritarian government has

not solved any of the country's basic problems. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last December General Zia has been a politician running out of time and options, just as Mr Bhutto was between the Lahore shootings and the generals' coup in July, 1977.

What to put in place of Bhuttoism, understood as participatory politics, is the central problem for the regime. A few days ago President Zia in a speech at Mardan, in the North-West Frontier Province, stubbornly recommitted the military regime to establishing "a true Islamic order in our country".

In Pakistan, he said, people had known only one form of democracy, the Western model of elections, but in an Islamic democracy there could be various methods of choosing the members of the Shura, the executive council which originally assisted the Caliphs.

General Zia's staff are endeavouring to set up provincial consultative councils consisting of representatives from the local bodies elected last autumn and nominated "personalities" from professional organizations and interests like commerce and agriculture. Thus a semi-corporate, semi-elected system might emerge which President Zia could call an "Islamic democracy".

General Zia's enthusiasm for this system is evidently not shared by any significant section of Pakistani society. More significant for President Zia, the majority of senior

generals do not seem to support his idea, basically because of their military and professional backgrounds. They tend to feel that a soldier's religious practice is his own affair.

The ultra orthodox Jamiat-i-Islami, once President Zia's intellectual mentor, has now turned against him following the Afghanistan invasion. Since Pakistan's recent foreign policy switch brought a rejection of United States military aid and a disposition to seek a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union, Jamiat has denounced the abandonment of its Afghan Muslim brethren fighting a "holy war" against communism.

Another very important element contributing to the isolation of General Zia is the lack of real rallying around his authoritarian regime by the West.

Putting something in place of Bhuttoism is an important requirement for the Zia regime now if there is to be any credible national agreement to face the Soviet Union.

The divisions and organizational weaknesses revealed by the demonstrations in Mr Bhutto's memory on Good Friday, raise the question of whether by soldiering on without elections the regime is not simply complicating things even more.

General Zia is probably too marked by his own struggle with the former Prime Minister all the way to the gallows, but other generals may not be.

Anti-immigrant protesters refuse to yield in Assam

Calcutta, April 6.—Students protesting against immigrant workers in Assam state, north-eastern India, said today they would not yield to what they called Government pressure tactics.

The authorities declared Assam a "disturbed area" yesterday and issued an order providing for the use of troops in the state where 80 people have been killed since the protests began last September.

Student leaders today met Mr L. P. Singh, the Governor, and tried to convince him of the futility of tough action by the authorities. Mr Prafulla Mahanta, a student spokesman, said: "We made it very clear that the students here would not yield to pressure tactics," he told reporters in Gauhati, the state capital.

Mr Mahanta said the protests, in which 15,000 people have been made homeless, would continue until the Government agreed that all Bengali, Bangladeshi and Nepali immigrants who came in Assam since 1951 should be deported to give local people more jobs.

The Government has suggested 1967 as the cut-off date, but Mr Mahanta said the date had been categorically rejected by the students.

Mr Singh later flew to Delhi to report the latest developments to the Government. Mr Singh said earlier that the situation in Assam was under control after the troops were put on alert, but the students were meeting tonight to plan future action.

Mr Mahanta said mass picketing of Government offices and oil installations would continue. The picketing has stopped the flow of crude oil from Assam to other parts of India.

Since 1951 thousands of immigrants seeking jobs have poured into the state. The influx has upset the state's linguistic and communal balance and taken jobs from the Assamese.

Neither the Assam Government nor the Indian Government in Delhi knows for sure how many illegal immigrants have entered the state. But local estimates put the figure at nearly five million, many of whom are now registered as voters.

The Indian Government is concerned that the Assam agitation may spawn a secessionist movement like those in the other north-eastern areas of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

Views on both sides appear to be hardening with the Government threatening to introduce tough detention laws in the state.

Officials and political commentators here agree that any delay in finding a solution to the Assam problem could have disastrous results. There are real fears of bloody communal clashes increasing between Assamese and immigrant Bengalis.

Bengalis say they have been subjected to systematic attacks and troops have been called out to quell riots at least four times in the six-month-old agitation. But the student movement has largely been peaceful.

The agitation in Assam has fuelled anti-Assamese feelings in West Bengal and resulted in an economic blockade of Assam by West Bengal supporters of Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party. The blockade, in which demonstrators prevented road and rail supplies reaching Assam, was called off last week after a request by Mrs Gandhi.

—Reuters.

Advertisement in 'Sunday Times' upsets Buddhists

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, April 6

Buddhists have asked the Ministry of Cultural Affairs to convey to the British Government their concern and distress over an advertisement in the British travel agency Wings in the Sunday Times of London.

The advertisement, on March 30, depicts a figure resembling the Buddha image. The Weekend, an English-language Sunday newspaper, today quoted leaders of several Buddhist organizations, who condemned the use of the Buddha image for commercial purposes, which was described as sacrilegious.

The newspaper also quoted Mr Gani Jayasuriya, the Minister of Health, who is also president of the Mahabodhi Society of Sri Lanka, as saying that it was unfortunate that commercial enterprises in Western countries still used pictures of religious founders for commercial benefit.

Dissidents from Janata to form new party

Delhi, April 6.—Breakaway members of India's former ruling Janata Party decided today to form a new grouping called the Bharatiya Janata Party.

The move formalized a decisive new split in Janata after the party's heavy defeat by Mrs Indira Gandhi in general elections last January.

The Bharatiya Janata will be led by Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former External Affairs Minister, and will be based on the old right-wing Hindu Jan Sangh Party.

Mr Vajpayee's supporters decided to leave when the Janata executive agreed on Friday to ban dual membership of the Janata and the extremist Hindu RSS organization.

Criticizing Mrs Gandhi and her influential son, Sanjay, Mr Vajpayee said his first task would be to mobilize the Indian people to meet the challenge of dynastic dictatorship.

Prisoners of conscience



Sudan: Mr Saudi Daraj

By Caroline Moorehead

Saudi Daraj, a trade union leader and the founder of a band playing popular Sudanese music, has been imprisoned without trial for most of the last nine years.

Freed under President Nimeiry's "national reconciliation" amnesty in 1978, he was rearrested in August, 1979, after an outbreak of strikes and student demonstrations against the Government's political and economic policies and rapidly rising inflation.

Between 1967 and 1969 Mr Daraj, a prominent figure in the Sudanese General Federation of Workers, was also a member of the Communist Party. After President Nimeiry came to power in 1969 all opposition parties, the Communist Party among them, were banned. The Sudanese Socialist Union was established as the only legal political party.

There have been three attempted coups in Sudan against President Nimeiry, the first being the so-called "Communist coup" of 1971.

It was during the widespread arrests which followed that Mr Daraj was first imprisoned. His release in the summer of 1978 was during one of the President's periodic political amnesties—except at times of crisis. Sudan has the best record for human rights of all the African military governments.

His rearrest, the following year, came about because the Government blamed the strikes on the illegal Communist Party who, it said, had subverted the state.

Mr Daraj, who is 45, is being held at Kober Prison in Khartoum, together with more than 100 other political detainees, under a state security law which provides for detention without charge or trial for six months. The sentence can be renewed indefinitely, on the President's order.

Conditions in prison are said to be poor, with no little food, inadequate medical treatment and family visits often and arbitrarily withdrawn.

Fiji cyclone kills 12

Suva, April 6.—At least 12 people have been killed by Cyclone Welles, which battered the Fiji islands for two days, destroying villages and making nearly 5,000 people homeless.

Brown, the American Secretary for Defence, asked Japan to speed up its vague plans to strengthen its Army, Navy and Air Force—euphemistically named the Self-Defence Force—during the next five years.

Confronted by the terms of Japan's postwar constitution and a widespread belief that rearmament will lead to the growth of right-wing militarism, the ruling party and Government have so far resisted demands for a more powerful defence machine.

At present the strength of Japan's Self-Defence Force is limited to 180,000 men. At the best the one armoured division is equipped with about 170 tanks while the Air Force can fall back on 340 aircraft.

During the past 20 years Japan's main opposition parties have opposed any attempt to provide the Self-Defence Force with more teeth. But the mood of the country is changing.

Last month, Mr Harold

How an artist captured the pure face of sanctity



From
'The Monastic Europe'
Above, Abbot de far left,
Father Abbot De Gazazzi
Monastery of Sub left.
Brother Alberto, I of Poblet, S

While the English soccer team was passing the summer of 1966 in search of that elusive Grail, the World Cup, I was trying to sow the seeds of contemplation behind the closed doors of a monastery. Things may, for all I know, have changed but in those days (yes, when Bobby Charlton still had hair) the Rule of St Benedict was strictly enforced.

Chapter 58 of the Rule explains that easy admission is not to be granted to prospective monks. St Benedict suggests that a postulant should be kept waiting at the gate for four or five days before being admitted to the guest house. Eventually, should he promise to persevere in his intention to remain, the postulant is to be shown to the novice. In the fullness of time, the prospective novice must promise stability, obedience and "conversion of life" (*conversione morum suorum*).

Clearly, television, not to mention wireless and newspapers, was out of the question. I was the only person (I think) in the whole of Christendom who did not see Geoff Hurst's winning goal. Instead, I was confined to a barren garden and required to cultivate the aforementioned seeds of contemplation. (It must be admitted) by the wonderful fertilizer of the works of Thomas Merton.

Like Merton, I should, by the summer of 1966, have been delivered of any problem of true identity. My vows should have divested me of the last shreds of any special identity. But then there was this shadow, this double, this reporter who had followed me into the cloister.

Unlike Merton, the writer ran away and the monk never got to find out how severe a conversion of life must be. But, as the Cistercian priest himself said, every moment and every event of every man's life are seeds, some of which are in his soul. That the seeds were planted in my soul I have no doubt—it is just that I have never found the words with which to water them, at least not to make them bloom.

Then, suddenly, a few weeks ago, I realized that words were not necessary. Someone showed me the original sketches of Stanley Roseman, the American painter, for his forthcoming exhibition "The Monastic Life in Europe". The drawings, crayon sketches, said everything. The water, the colour of understanding was poured onto those dormant seeds of contemplation and the seeds burst forth and blossomed.

No one, I believe, in 1,500 years of Christian monasticism has catalogued, defined and described so clearly or so beautifully the business of the monastery. No writer, no sculptor, no painter, no architect has refined a distillation so pure, so accurate, so breathtakingly clear as Roseman has done.

Since April 1978, Roseman has made a pilgrimage across Europe visiting no fewer than 40 religious foundations, living in them (or outside them, in the case of numerous) and working in and around them. He has gained the confidence of his subjects and his confidence has grown with his understanding of the facial expressions of saints and the almost glacial expansions of their habitats.

At monasteries like Melk, which rises from the rocks steep above the river

Danube in Austria, Roseman has in his drawings captured the ecstatic elan of the Baroque architectural form. Yet is it not essentially a religious elan. For at this work he is strictly draughtsmanship, he knows and understands well. His paintings have received wide critical acclaim and are well represented in collections in this country. The Ashmolean at Oxford, the Queen's Collection at Windsor and the Victoria and Albert Museum display his work. Galleries in Paris, Vienna, Brussels and Milan possess Roseman's work. The exhibition of "The Monastic Life in Europe" is to be premiered at Albertina in Vienna in the spring of 1981.

This prospective exhibition even has the Pope's blessing. Last year Roseman was received in audience by John Paul II and presented him with a drawing he made at the Abbey of Tylic in Poland. In introducing Roseman to the Pope, the Abbot Primate of the Order of Saint Benedict made some telling observations.

"In his visits to the monasteries," the abbot said, "Roseman has been trying to capture the feeling of the monastic life as this is revealed in the faces of those who live it. In order to achieve this, he has shared the lives of the monks and has come to know many of them as friends. What started as an artistic adventure has become a spiritual experience. This is the first time any artist of note has undertaken such a project."

The abbot went on to say that Roseman's work had greatly impressed those in the monastic world who had seen it. He was amazed by the way in which he had conveyed the spiritual dimension of the subject.

The papal presentation was a high spot for Roseman. His visit to monasteries behind the Iron Curtain was made possible through the patronage of a Polish opera singer, Teresa Zylis-Gara. The Polish drawings in the collection are, to my mind, among the best. John Paul II was reportedly stunned by the beauty of them.

How, then, did he come to this spiritual experience? Roseman checks that being a non-Catholic may actually have

work, he thinks (the monastic drawings, the same paintings and a stunning series of engravings entitled "Cloister"), is of people living on the outskirts of society—a position, I believe, he knows and understands well.

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Japan may spend more on defence

From Peter Hazewhurst
Tokyo, April 6

Japan is expected to expand its defence budget by a substantial margin during the next three years to build up a more powerful military machine in response to the Soviet Union's growing presence in Asia.

This became clear yesterday when members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party revealed that conservative leaders would soon urge the Government to raise defence spending to 1 per cent of Japan's gross national product during the next three years.

According to the latest budget, 24,600m, representing 0.9 per cent of the country's GNP, will be spent on defence this year.

But this will be increased by a "substantial margin" if proposals mooted within the hierarchy of the ruling party yesterday, are implemented by the government.

A senior member of the party said: "Until now we have been reluctant to increase our outlay on defence by a large margin for many reasons. There are constitutional restrictions and opposition political parties would exploit a widespread aversion against rearming our defence force. But feelings are changing."

While the Communist and Socialist parties still oppose any attempt to expand expenditures on defence, the Democratic Socialist Party decided last week to support plans to increase the strength of Japan's defence forces.

In recent years the United States has asked a somewhat reluctant Japan to take on a greater responsibility for the security of North-East Asia and build up the country's military machine by increasing defence expenditures to 1 per cent of the GNP.

Last month, Mr Harold

Brown, the American Secretary for Defence, asked Japan to speed up its vague plans to strengthen its Army, Navy and Air Force—euphemistically named the Self-Defence Force—during the next five years.

Confronted by the terms of Japan's postwar constitution and a widespread belief that rearmament will lead to the growth of right-wing militarism, the ruling party and Government have so far resisted demands for a more powerful defence machine.

At present the strength of Japan's Self-Defence Force is limited to 180,000 men. At the best the one armoured division is equipped with about 170 tanks while the Air Force can fall back on 340 aircraft.

During the past 20 years Japan's main opposition parties have opposed any attempt to provide the Self-Defence Force with more teeth. But the mood of the country is changing.

Eric Heffer

Where Mr Steel has got it wrong about Labour's future

People will not turn to the centre but go further right or left . . .

During a recent debate at Bristol University on the question of a centre party, Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, made it very clear that he considered the Liberal Party to be the centre party and that politicians such as Mr Roy Jenkins who wished to form a centre party, should join with him. He emphasized this at a recent press conference to introduce his pamphlet, *Labour at 50—Time to Retire*.

The theme of his pamphlet is that Labour is played out and on the verge of intellectual, moral and financial bankruptcy. In a sense, it is an undisciplined, out-of-control version of George Dangerfield's *The Strange Death of Liberal England*, except that the Labour Party is substituted for the Liberal Party.

The Liberals, he says, are launching a takeover bid for Labour's supporters. The idea is to woo the so-called "social democrats"—he refers specifically to Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr William Rodgers, as examples of "social democrats" at the end of their tether—to encourage them to split away and join the Liberals in the same way as some Liberals joined Labour in the 20s and 30s. In his view, the "demerits" of the Labour Party are the active left-wing, while trade unionists are the conservatives responsible for holding back radical progress. Mr Steel believes that Britain is about to enter a new era and as a first step a reform movement must coalesce around a resurgent Liberal Party.

On the face of it his argument appears attractive. He firmly believes that history will repeat itself in re-

verse. It is a false belief which surely cannot be sustained. The circumstances now are very different and the present crisis of capitalism will militate against any great Liberal revival at Labour's expense. If the Liberals were to replace any party, it would be the Conservative Party, not the Labour Party. For it is the Conservatives who are losing votes to the Liberals, as we have seen in recent by-elections.

Even at the time of the Liberal's victory in 1906 there were astute political minds who could see beyond the immediate. For example, A. J. Balfour, then the Conservative leader, in a letter to the King's Private Secretary, said, "We have here to do with something much more important than the swing of the pendulum or face (no doubt in a milder form) with the Socialist difficulties which loom so large on the Continent. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the election of 1906 inaugurates a new era." He was absolutely correct: the election of the Liberal Government led directly to the rise of the Labour Party, although all the squabbles about Free Trade and fiscal reform. We are now in it was some time before Labour actually took office with a working majority.

I agree with David Steel when he says we are entering a new era. The days of the mixed economy, with Keynesian interventionist policies are numbered. Britain is at the crossroads, but it is not to the centre that the people will go. They will turn further to the right or to the left. Certainly, the future of Britain does not lie along Mrs Thatcher's road. She and her ideological friends offer no solution and David Steel is quite right when he says that "Mrs Thatcher is the most reactionary Prime Minister this country has seen for many years".

What he fails to understand is that the present discussions in the Labour Party do not herald its demise, but its renewal. David Steel and all those who think like him are wrong if they believe that "Labour is in a sorry mess". Membership is increasing and the Commission of Enquiry is finding a truly healthy situation in the party. Labour will reform itself and this process has already begun.

One of the most important things the party must do is to re-examine the question of the role of the State. As I have said before in these columns, there have always been two basic strands within the party on this issue

—those like the Fabians who advocated State Socialism and others like G. D. H. Cole who propagated non-State Socialism. Unashamedly, I am a Coleite. I do not want to see State control, or even State ownership of everything. In his pamphlet, David Steel refers to G. D. H. Cole with obvious approval. Cole, however, was a socialist, not a Liberal, and he would never have been attracted to the concept of a Centre Party.

In his *History of Socialist Thought*, Cole said, "I am neither a Communist nor a Social-Democrat, because I regard both as creeds of centralisation and bureaucracy, whereas I feel sure that a Socialist society that is to be true to its egalitarian principles of human brotherhood must rest on the widest possible diffusion of power and responsibility, so as to enlist the active participation of as many as possible of its citizens in the task of democratic self-government".

It is clearly along that road that Labour has to travel. Public ownership can and must take many forms. While a plan of production will be necessary, forms of self-management of industry are essential within that plan. That is why today, Labour pays so much attention to the development of industrial democracy.

David Steel argues that Labour is wrong to base itself on the working class. At the same time, however, he recognizes that the Party was formed by the trade unions, and it is that which gives Labour its unique position among western socialists and social democratic parties. Although Labour has a working class base, it is not purely a working class party.



David Steel: a false belief.

R. H. Tawney's observation in 1932 is still correct, "If variety of educational experience and economic conditions among its active supporters be the test, it is . . . less of a class party than any other British party".

When David Steel says, "the masters of the Labour Party are as frightened of an open participating democracy as their Conservative opponents" he deliberately distorts Labour's views. Had he studied the decisions of Labour's conferences, he would know that in 1978 the conference accepted a report calling for the end of the Official Secrets Act and for the establishment of a Freedom of Information Act. Open government has long been the demand of Labour's NEC.

The Liberals will have to do more than produce this pamphlet if their ideas are to take root. The present capitalist crisis demands a socialist solution. Liberalism and a centre party are not the answer.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

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Smoking: so hard to stay stoppe

Almost everyone who smokes has tried to give it up. Most like Mark Twain—have succeeded scores of times; but within a few weeks or months they have started again. Even some of the doctors who spend their days treating patients with lungs, hearts, stomachs, and bladders crippled by tobacco continue to smoke: the latest estimate is that one doctor smokes every five cigarettes nearly 20 years after the effects on health were first publicized by the Royal College of Physicians.

Today is the World Health Organization's Smoking Control Day, intended to spur governments into greater action to restrict the promotion and distribution of smoking materials by controls on advertising, higher taxes on tobacco, and the banning of smoking in public places. Measures of this sort are being promoted essentially because anti-smoking campaigns have had such disappointing results.

People can easily be persuaded to stop smoking, and claims for new methods such as behaviour therapy, or old measures such as hypnosis, should be viewed in that context. The problem is that within a year 50-60 per cent have begun to smoke again. Why is it that smoking remains such a habit on its own terms?

Part of the problem is the difference between smoking and other addictions. The heroin or barbiturate addict, or the alcoholic, is obviously sick: the physical and mental effects of their dependence on their drugs make them unemployable and destroy their family lives. In contrast, smoking in no way impairs working capacity mentally, and its physical effects are rarely obvious before middle age. So the smoker—alone among addicts—does not have to choose between his smoking and his family or career.

Secondly, the medical ill-effects are delayed: nothing much happens for the first 20 years, and a substantial number of smokers live to a ripe old age in apparent good health. Everyone hopes to be among the lucky ones. An all-too-common belief is "I'll give it up when it affects my health."

In grim fact, for many smokers the first personal health warning is too late. Sudden unexpected deaths from heart disease are depressingly common in men under the age of 50, and almost all are cigarette smokers. Nineteen out of every 20 men and women who develop symptoms due to lung cancer go on to die from

the disease—and has tried to give it up. Most like Mark Twain—have succeeded scores of times; but within a few weeks or months they have started again. Even some of the doctors who spend their days treating patients with lungs, hearts, stomachs, and bladders crippled by tobacco continue to smoke: the latest estimate is that one doctor smokes every five cigarettes nearly 20 years after the effects on health were first publicized by the Royal College of Physicians.

Thirdly, cigarettes often believe they rather than stop for a few days they can smoke fewer. In one person in 5 occasionally wish. For the rest of us internal chemical mines the amount in the bloodstreaks the addiction, late on smoking.

So a switch to cigarettes leads to smoked more, and someone has some heavy for a few choices seem limiting the same rate as or not smoke. Mark Twain found easy: it is staying is the problem.

The one consistent smoker has a chance of survival with each period. The over 35s are at kidding the h than are the ve success rates are by 50 as they are years 80, by ti against smoking health, expens values—and give a matter of prid tion, while pe helps by showing to avoid.

The World Health Organization believes that can help more an (and discourage starting) by ma expensive, desig and making it a public. Perhaps that individuals influence is by up the social pr smoking.

Research shows teenagers start cause their fire them. Giving r sponsive to wh term peer gro Doctors who con are often reluct in medical com medical parties ti use it again to practice this pr enough to tip against a waver asking for a cig anti-smoking stri through society should become a task.

Dr J Medical

Easter flutter

Although brimstones, small tortoiseshells, commas and peacock butterflies are all now coming out of hibernation and can be seen everywhere, among the most abundant and colorful of the first dandelions and plenty of primroses, it is the Easter butterfly that every naturalist in the southern half of England hopes to see. Large tortoiseshells or "alm butterflies" as they are known now as to make the hope distinctly remote, and yet still not completely impossible.

There are entomologists who insist that the few that are seen at the end of March or early April are all immigrants from the Continent that have drifted in, probably by chance. Others still believe that the brick-red winged adult butterfly may breed here. Certainly there are more reported seen years than others. It seems that these are occasions when Easter days are sunny and more observers are out watching for them.

I saw one or two most springs between 1969 and 1974, all in the same great area where I had been made 20 years before by a young local butterfly-enthusiast of even more numerous appearances. But that was when the elms were alive to provide good breeding grounds and shelter for this and the insects in their first choice of living accommodation has always been elms.

Now that the big trees are dead and only the bases of the hollow trunks are enclosed in new suckering growth, I often wonder if it is still worth the wait out in wading slowly on the gravelled forestry rides and to stand



and peer over a sawdust where a traditionally dor some of those th basked.

Ordinarily the shells (red up ar branches and, res wings closed, too leaves. I guess come down on it after mating, befi ing back to lay i those that are stretched and so that I thought I "counted" last away and flying h trees before I: on to it but it incents to go again this year.

At a common, attended the oth quite another topi stood up and an she was born a Manhattan. "A I she declared, is c wherever it c ing from many d at times like this

Michael

Fun days at home with the Russells

Dora, the wife with whom Bertrand Russell founded Beacon Hill School in 1927, brought out the second volume of her autobiography last week. The first, written soon after the philosopher died in 1970 and delayed until then because "his shadow was always there", was largely about Bertrand Russell and the 16 years of their relationship.

The *Tamarisk Tree* 2, called after a leafy grey-green tree that grew in her garden as a child and came to symbolize the idealistic aspirations of her youth, is the story of their experiment in living together, hope that by doing away with excessive discipline, religious instruction and the then accepted tyranny of adults they could produce people "at peace with themselves and others, able to work creatively as individuals".

Dora Russell is now 85, up in London for a few days from the house in Cornwall she and Bertrand Russell bought nearly 60 years ago when their first child John was born. She loves it as much today as she did on the March morning in 1922 when she stood on the landing looking out across moorland and sea and decided the house could and would be home, though there are more roads, more tourists, and the once white shell beach at Portcurno has been crushed into sand by the trampling of feet.

She is as fiery and eloquent as she must have been in the days when, newly married, she trudged the London streets campaigning for socialism, women's rights and birth control, smiling, talkative, a little deaf, full of references and now, she says, reduced to writing in furious letters to the *New Statesman* about the imbecility of the British attitude to the Moscow Olympics, letters that do not get printed.

"You must get me this tonight," she says firmly. "There have been two things in my life that I have cared about: the cause of women and the Cold War."

Frederick Black, Dora's father, was a well respected civil servant later knighted, who coached her in Greek and Latin at 6 o'clock in the morning in the pouring of an inadequate gas fire. She hoped for a future on the stage, but in 1911 she won a scholarship

to Girton and won a first-class honours degree. At Cambridge she played hockey, joined a choral society, rejected religion and talked about the emancipation of women.

In 1918 Girton awarded Dora a fellowship and she returned to sit at high table on an income of £3 a week. She spent her vacations in Bloomsbury, already by then "the cradle of socialist thought, of sex equality, of a creative and non-possessive attitude in work, living and loving; of new theories of education and of much in modern psychology". The future looked set for financial independence, an academic career, personal life based on love and sexual freedom. It was not part of the Bloomsbury code to regard marriage as important.

But in 1919 Bertrand Russell asked her to dine with him in Soho. Within days came an invitation to join a summer reading party in a farmhouse at Lutworth. Bertrand Russell was very much older than Dora: she was born the year he took his degree at Cambridge. He was still technically married to his first wife Alys and not entirely free of his affair with the actress Colette O'Neil. And he was a somewhat intimidating international hero for the pacifist stand he had taken during the war.

However, breaking with Girton, whose sexual mores were not those of Bloomsbury, she went with him to China where they started a vague for "Russell marriages"—based on love, not duty—and where Bertrand Russell mysteriously died of double pneumonia. By the time they returned to London Dora was pregnant. In the autumn of 1921, overcoming her resolution to stay single, she married him. There is no doubt that Dora was very much in love with Bertrand Russell. My *Quest for Liberty and Love*, the first volume of the autobiography, is an often moving portrait of an almost charmed love affair: devotion, even heavy worship on her part, a mixture of dependence and romance on his.

In their house in Sydney Street they had fun: they entertained—W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, the Shaws, Joseph Conrad, Sybil Thorndike; they organized campaigns; they wrote their books and they planned and set up a school. But the marriage went wrong.



Dora Russell: what mattered were women's rights and the Cold war . . .

The sexual freedom led to affairs and in 1930 Dora gave birth to a daughter by an American journalist, Richard Barry, who soon after fathered a son, Roderick. Bertrand Russell, too, had affairs, though in his autobiography he wrote: "I did not maintain however that a marriage could, with advantage be prolonged if the wife had a child or children of whom the husband was not the father". Dora has always considered this later justification unfair.

In 1935 Dora Russell, not yet 40, mother of four children, divorced: she turned her attentions fully to the school she had first dreamed of as a place for her own children to grow up in. "We wanted," she explains now, "to see how children naturally deal with life, to educate them for a happy, progressive, modern world."

The experiment in schooling that allowed children a period of "doing, feeling, observing the world" without excessive academic or disciplinary pressure lasted 16 years and was brought to an end when the building it was housed in was requisitioned by the Army. The trouble was that the

world did not become happy or progressive and that like the other educational experiments of its day it had its critics, among them Bertrand Russell himself, who spoke of the natural cruelty of children and the need to check anarchy by discipline of a kind.

Dora Russell is quick to object. "I think Bertie was totally wrong when he said that children need more discipline. Discipline makes people savage. No one denies that people have destructive impulses; but generosity and creativity ultimately prevail if fostered in education."

After seven years, as the Ministry of Information during and after the war, Dora Russell turned to the women's movement and the Cold War. The 50s were a time of women's committees and congresses—the Assembly of Women, the Women's Caravan, Peace; of fighting against being labelled communist for her efforts to promote friendship with the

Soviet countries ("I couldn't be a communist. Communism is a religion. I don't believe in religion"). Take Mrs Thatcher. You can't get to that position without turning yourself into a man."

There were also years of growing disillusion. "There have been two periods of hope in my life," she says. "The 1920s when socialism looked likely and there was progress everywhere. Then with the Labour majority of 1945. But before long the capitalist, selfish greedy side had set in again and nothing so far has stopped it."

In 1962 Dora Russell returned to her Cornish house, Carn Voel, with her eldest son John and has rarely left it since. She is 75, as she has been for the past 50 years, ever since her first visit to the United States, to write a book about the religion of the machine. "Animals are, and animals we remain, and the path to regeneration lies with our animal nature," she wrote in 1927. She repeats it today, seeing the ecological movement as the only hope for survival.

For three centuries, she says, man has deliberately excluded emotion from science and politics—and the case for Bertrand Russell too. "Women's approach to life is not this mechanical, highly intellectual, non-

emotional one. I think humanity has been thoroughly mismanaged by the male prerogative for centuries. Take Mrs Thatcher. You can't get to that position without turning yourself into a man."

The educational principles Dora Russell fought for have been swallowed up in huge schools geared to a technological future. The dreams of woman's emancipation have not come about. East and West are as divided as ever. "I don't believe," she says, "that it would be possible to educate children now as I once believed they could be educated."

Her words are despondent but she is neither a sad nor a defeated woman. Her eyes gleam with determination, with contempt for the idiocy of mankind. "Either we go ahead and turn our planet into a machine, or we return to some form of civilization. It is a savage and difficult choice. Who cares about the human race any more? Other species know how to care for their own. We simply destroy."

Caroline Moorehead

The Tamarisk Tree 2: My school and the years of my youth by Dora Russell. Virago, £8.95.

DIARY OF AUSTERE TIMES

When you in Britain have hardly finished reeling from the hammer blow of yet another fast-ditch Budget, I know it is not the best time to be trying to ease your sympathy about how tough things are on the other side of the Atlantic. But maybe some of you will glean comfort from our shared suffering.

Penury tends to creep up gradually. No single price increase can be identified as the one which causes a decisive drop in the standard of living. In matters of economic survival, there is seldom a recognizable last straw.

Yet there is generally something which makes you realize in a flash that events have overtaken you. For New Yorkers, that came a few days ago when the Living section of *The New York Times*, a weekly supplement devoted to highly conspicuous consumption, produced an austerity issue.

"Outflanking inflation with guile, wit and your leftovers", read the headline, over a compilation of recipes which seemed to owe much to the British experience in the Second World War. The author

was that dove of extravagance, Mr Craig Claiborne.

To understand how painful it must have been for Mr Claiborne to write that article, think back 21 years, to the carefree September of 1977, when double-digit inflation was an affliction which happened to somebody else (eg Britain). That was the month in which the Laker Skytrain service between New York and London began, and Mr Claiborne offered some expensive advice to those who did not want to buy the plastic meal.

There are few things out of any kitchen to surpass roast quail in excellence", he wrote then. "and they are ideal for air travel." For those who did not fancy that, there was always caviar from a sturgeon specialist on Broadway. Plus crisp French bread and fancy cheese, so long as the cheese was not so smelly as to annoy fellow-travellers.

Those were the days all right. Today, caviar is not only economically but also politically unacceptable, since the best of it comes from Russia and Iran, America's current worst enemies.

The austerity article was a far cry from all that. Mr Claiborne recommended dishes which can be bulked out with starch: meat loaves with rice, macaroni casserole, shepherd's pie. No trace of quail, but one recipe begins dauntingly: "two cups of over chicken, cut into bite-size morsels."

Other writers for the section chipped in with their misery-making hints. "Let processed cheese and condensed soup work their magic", read the subheading to one article, which I could not bring myself to read.

Once *The New York Times* gets a fixation, it is remorseless in pursuing it. "Forty-two French white wines under five dollars" was another headline. News from Long Island was that hostesses serving buffet suppers offer their guests salads made from pasta, to fill them up cheaply. A caterer confessed that if he was serving a stew he would call it a ragout to make people think they were getting something special.

To compound our depression, there was a review of a book called "junk food", a collection of anecdotes, lists and

recommendations. "It is a book for an era of declining standards", wrote the reviewer. "A reasonable idea gone mediocre."

For a foreigner, the most telling evidence of declining standards is in the erosion of the carefree, throwaway lifestyle which for years has been a distinctive feature of America. All of us, coming here for the first time, gaped wide-eyed at the day-by-day evidence that here was a society which had as much and more than it needed, excess coming out of its ears.

Take packaging. The readiness of retail shops and supermarkets to put every small or large purchase in a bag, some times two, was a source of wonderment to those of us used to having potatoes, onions and carrots hurled indiscriminately into a string bag which we had to provide ourselves. Yet now a chain of popular discount stores in New Jersey makes a feature of providing none of the crisp brown grocery bags familiar from Hollywood films.

Instead—shades of Tesco—you have to rummage for a discarded cardboard box. A further telling blow has

been struck by new restrictions on credit, especially credit cards. A few years ago it was hard to avoid having one of the magic pieces of plastic pressed upon you. Sometimes they would come unsolicited in the mail, so keen were their promoters on having you buy now and pay later.

Now, many firms have put a lid on issuing new cards. They are reducing credit limits on existing ones, and in some cases withdrawing them entirely. The prospect of having to become reconciled with actual currency is daunting. It means that people might actually have to go without, at least for a time, things like the washing machine, the electric mixer and the second car, all previously regarded as an American birthright.

The California life-style took an even harder knock when the Bank of America, based in San Francisco and the largest bank in the nation, announced the other day that it would no longer make loans for installing swimming pools or hot tubs—the latter being vertical receptacles for warm bathing and

contemplation, sometimes of a communal nature.

All this austerity has had the side-effect of provoking some of the splendid mixed metaphors to which American television reporters are even more prone than their British counterparts. "The credit crunch", one told us solemnly, "is going to take another bite out of your pocket book."

Such is the sophistication of American capitalism, however, that even hard times are marked by displays of extravagant consumption. For if spend is to be slowed, saving is very definitely to be encouraged. And the best way to encourage people to do anything is, as the producers of television quiz shows discovered many years ago, to give away consumer goods.

Thus the banks, not content with offering record levels of interest in their deposit accounts, are going through another of their periodic frenzies of handing out kitchen gadgets, crockery, steam irons, cameras, golf balls, watches, television sets and the like to new savers—who are not for most part new savers at all, but

are simply switching money from other institutions. To those that have shall be given.

So fierce has the competition become that some banks now give away two gifts for every deposit—one to the saver and one to a "friend" (who cannot be a member of the same family who introduces him. Two friends with money to save could thus introduce each other and pick up four gifts between them).

So the comparison I made earlier with wartime Britain becomes, on closer inspection, less apposite. Yet in New York we had a splendid example of the spirit of the Blitz in the strike of underground and bus workers, which began last Tuesday.

In truth, we should have been disappointed if it had not happened, after the long build-up we were treated to for several days beforehand. Radio and television stations, ying for our patronage, made boasts like: "We shall have 12 reporters covering transit news, more than any other station."

No rush-hour derail was left unrepaired. Walkers, bicyclists,



few hours last week the J's area was Bristol's Bog. The police had been driven of it by violence, and nary exaltation filled those possession of the field. The resemblance ends. In nderry in 1969 it took the to restore quiet in Bristol apage had spent itself in g by the time the police ed in greater force. In nderry behind the rioting e immediate occasion of it on tradition of dissidence rure political violence: in l accumulated resentment i comparable tradition and yres to sustain it—not yet, e have taken consolation in sion that what happened ould be a race riot, eeds a nullification. The as not racial in as much as e whites attacked by the rters were policemen, and e colour of their in- nor of their skins, which d; also there were some among the predominantly rters and looters. But the was racial in as much as eable to a concentration of West Indian origin. In ace, to the social fabric of surroundings, and to the ortionately poor prospects ave cause to expect for ves, especially the young them. A significant pro- of black youth there and ere are estranged from a which bears hardly upon and they have, in the

colour of their skins, the strong- est of all promptings to feel self- consciously racial about it.

It would be wrong to regard the St. Paul's community as the victim of neglect or of a ruthless disregard for the wellbeing of minorities. It has been the object of a great deal of attention from official and unofficial agencies whose purpose it is to foster good community relations. The council has also put a lot into it in the way of new and refurbished housing. But as often happens with well-intentioned schemes of urban renewal, the improvement entails destruction of much that makes life tolerable, in an untidy and informal way, for the people who live there. In spite of these attentions the area is unmistakably at the bottom of the social economic table, as is regrettably confirmed by the high concentration of blacks.

The unemployment rate for young blacks in the area is put at four times that for young whites. This is not wholly a matter of prejudice or indifference among employers. Some part of the explanation is that in too many cases black youths do not possess the kind of qualifications employers look for, even the elementary qualification of literacy. But whatever the causes of it, and however blame for the causes of it is distributed, the fact of this high unemployment rate, which can only worsen in the months ahead, is a contri-

hundreds of Cubans who suddenly poured into the offices of the Peruvian Embassy in Lima in the hope of being able to flee the country as a result of the evidence of the tensions afloat. For some months now there have been attempts by groups to force their way into the Venezuelan and other embassies, usually by using police barricades in front. But it has been a risky business, because the embassies are surrounded by Cuban troops who were prepared to use force over the weekend, when the guards were withdrawn from the Peruvian Embassy, and there was nothing to stop the refugees. The Cuban Government even announced that it was changing the rules governing visas, so that anyone who had been accepted by another country would be free to leave. So once out of this, whole families tended to seize the opportunity of getting out while they were in.

The influx is embarrassing for Peruvian authorities because, although both they and the Venezuelans have been in dispute with the Cuban Government over the evidence it has put in the way of people seeking asylum, and its offer to grant safe conducts for those who had forced their way into the embassies, they have so far shown no willingness to take large numbers of refugees in. Consultations are under way in Lima. But it is

a great deal more embarrassing for the Cuban Government, because it shows up the discontent that is simmering there. At a time when Cuban influence is growing in the Caribbean area, and when the Cuban style of communism is being presented as the best way of solving the backwardness and poverty which is present in so much of it, the rush to leave is a pointed reminder that the Cubans have not had so much success in handling their own affairs.

The Cuban success has been in improving the conditions of life of their poorest people. Illiteracy has been largely eliminated and health care made generally available. Cuban teachers and doctors are now dispatched to countries in the Caribbean area, as well as going to Africa alongside the soldiers. But the achievements have been bought at the cost of political control and repression, of severe restrictions on the supply of consumer goods, and of a high degree of dependence on the Soviet Union. The Russians buy Cuban sugar at above the world price and sell the Cubans oil for less; altogether, it is estimated, they subsidize the Cuban economy to the tune of about £3.5m a day. Clearly, in these circumstances, Dr Castro and his colleagues have little scope for doing anything that is disapproved of in Moscow and that must be irksome for people who struggled so hard to free themselves of American domination.

The present malaise in Cuba

should send reminding that part of my job specification, that a crumb from the bountable of our Literary Editor, Howard, and set up in business judgment on the usage of the language by writers and politicians, commentators, witless, a footnote or two may order on the phenomenal rise the past few months of the "wet" as a noun to label politician or rather Conservative who lack a stomach for policies.

For example, Mr James Secretary of State for Education, is described in one Sunday as "the champion of wets", whereas a year ago he had been presented as the champion of the "dripping" and "bawky out of the cote. What wets? Who, in addition to the "dripping" and "bawky Mr Prior, are meant among the wets? The seems to be anybody who is the Prime Minister in the Prime Minister's Office and to question the Stat Tab-Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Peter, and Mr Julian Critchley, or anybody who has still not wholly weaned from Mr works as prime minister.

Unfortunately, it is not a word of current usage has been judiciously recorded in print the years, so its history can lightly sketched in the style, with a first usage by the Tudor playwrights, and a second by the eighteenth-century essayists and pamphlets. Nor is the etymology of

the last time I saw Weizmann, shortly before he died, I asked him what he feared most for the future. He answered: "Certain elements in the Jewish Movement will undo my work. We Jews can do something

colour of their skins, the strongest of all promptings to feel self-consciously racial about it.

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The present malaise in Cuba

the word particularly relevant, or the word particularly irrelevant. Oddly, the first time I heard the word used in its present party political and pejorative connotation, it fell from the lips of Mr Heath as Prime Minister. He uttered it to dismiss, almost with a lordly scorn, those who gubbled about the righteousness of his pragmatic U-turns.

At the time it seemed that he might have found authority for his idiosyncratic usage in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary's* definition of a vernacular phrase: "Wet. Bead the word 'wet' in its inexactness."

But it soon became necessary to doubt whether Mr Heath could be relied on in works of political scholarship as the original coiner or counterfeiter of the usage. At that time he was as close to Lord Carrington as the Foreign Secretary. Anybody within the Cabinet or the Conservative Party; and Lord Carrington, almost certainly, by frequency and charm of application, brought "wet" into political discussion. Unlike Mr Heath, Carrington was not inclined to feather the crown with an amiable though worldly smile, as he privately sided with peers and commoners alike. Unlike Mr Heath, too, he seemed to have in mind the Lord's usage: "Said of a stupid or overbearing person."

Suspicion became irresistible that Peter Carrington, tempering pomp and protocol of politics with homely words and phrases, was prolonging in the Lords and in the Conservative Party the use of "wet-bob" by the Guards Brigade usage "wet" as a noun; and Philip Howard could do worse than rummage among his Etonian memories for "wet-bob, a muscular though often glib chapsman"? for the precise provenance.

Without further research, at any rate, the recent history of the word differs little or not at all. Symbolical, metaphorical, critical, and otherwise, confirming how we are to know Lord wet when we meet one or another. Mr Heath may scarcely have reckoned a wet, for he was apparently the first prime minister to declare his impatience with them; and it should follow that those who

ry good, something which can be
an honour to us all and to mankind.
But we mustn't spoil it. We are un-
ruly, impetuous people, and we spoil and
sometimes destroy what has taken
generations to build up." He
repeated this later to Meyer
Weisgal.

Rabbi Goldberg's inspired and
moving article this morning (April

butory factor in petty crime dropping out, and resumption of authority—and authority means first and foremost the police.

The Avon and Somerset police have over a period of time taken steps to establish good relations with their ethnic minorities and hold their confidence. On the evidence of last Wednesday they have clearly not succeeded. They have been freely accused of "heavy-handedness" in their conduct preceding and during the riot. The basis of the charge is not obvious. They have also been freely criticized for the opposite fault of weakness in beating a temporary retreat. Judgment on both these questions should await the report the Home Secretary has called for, and the outcome of any further inquiry it may be desirable to hold.

The manner in which particular police forces or officers seek to enforce the law in volatile situations can sometimes be faulted. But for seeking to enforce the law no criticism should attach to them. Smoking opot or drinking alcohol in unlicensed premises cannot just be waved past as fairly harmless manifestations of cultural difference. If the fact of cultural difference is invoked as a reason for special treatment, it is, under the general criminal law, the principle of equality before the law is lost, and with it the basis on which minorities' claims to fair dealing stands.

largely the result of the poor performance of the economy; and the prospect that the situation is not likely to get better soon. Cuba remains very dependent on sugar exports and has suffered from the low prices of the past few years. Recently both the sugar crop and tobacco have been badly affected by disease, as have mangoes in the eastern end of the island. But one of the fundamental difficulties is the general inefficiency which has been the result of the bureaucratic system of management. In an effort to do something about that, the Government has recently been dismissing employees, as well as making attacks in the press on labour indiscipline, negligence and favouritism. How far most Cubans are concerned about their country's *impotence in Africa* is hard to know, but it is clear that many of them are; and that is another factor of discontent, added to the shortages and discomfort of life. The visits of some 100,000 exiles with stories of a better life in the United States, must also have been demoralizing.

None of this means that the Castro regime is in any serious danger. It has been able to prevent any organized opposition from taking shape. But the economic difficulties, and the emergence of a small number of dissidents, appear to have perked it that it should take advantage of the safety valve offered by the Peruvian Embassy.

that Mr Beath's view of politics is scarcely to be damned offhand as wet. Lord Carrington, the possible beggetter of the usage, would never consider himself a wet, yet he is a practical politician who lives by a mixture of conviction and compromise, so the sin must be modus vivendi.

To complicate the definition, some of the Conservatives Mr Beath regarded as wets, now lord it in government and call others wet.

We might not be mistaken to conclude that Mr Beath is a wet, because of political shyness, of a piece with Aneurin Bevan's Tory derision of long ago, or Mr Denis Healey's punk monologism of today.

One virtue is that wet makes an accurate description of a politician, a member of hawks and doves, in or outside the Cabinet. That is, all respects except one. In party political terms, what is the serious sin of a wet? Here we have a serious circumlocution of the political vocabulary.

Politicians and political commentators who would not know the difference between a hawk and a sandraw, may still have a vague notion that a hawk would be a person who would be a dove and a dove in bearing an olive branch. But you support Mrs Thatcher and her policies, you are a rare politician you may be described as drw, and would be an unseccible politician who went to his constituency claiming to be a drw. There may be drws in even dry countries as in the mid-Idle East, but dry politicians are a personal problem. There is no workable acronym for the usage of "wet" in politics, and I for one will not use it again, with an hour-long quotation marks.

Today, by the way, is the anniversary of the dissolving of the parliament leading into the election campaign that brought Mrs Thatcher to Downing Street as the country's first woman Prime Minister. For the present let me say only that she has much reason to feel justified when she assesses events during the past few weeks, and leaves the theme for another working day.

rekindles the hope that, after all,
Leizmann's fear may not be
realized.
our obedient servant,
JOOTHBY,
resident, Anglo-Israel Association,
1963-1975.
House of Lords,
April 2.

From Sir Gilbert Longden
Sir, Public opinion in most of the 149 countries whose governments signed the "Final Document" on disarmament cited by Lord Brockway and others (April 2) would agree with the objects of the World Government Campaign. The question would put to Lord Brockway is: what do you do when the rulers of the Soviet Union, upon whom public opinion has no effect, continue regardless to pile up arms and armaments far beyond those necessary for defence? Does one insist on unilateral disarmament by Nato, or even by Great Britain alone; or does it not?

When I read the letter from the Honorary Director of Christian Action (March 8), I put a similar question to him, and he sent me a copy of Lord Mountbatten's Strasbourg speech. But that is no answer. On the contrary, Lord Mountbatten expressly stated in that speech that "we are most likely to preserve the balance there between military balance of strength between East and West", thus expressing in a nutshell the rationale of Western defence thinking.

It is surely disingenuous, to say the least to use Lord Mountbatten of all men, to suggest the cause of unilateral disarmament. May we hope that the proposed Convention on April 12 will throw some further light upon this crucial question?

Yours sincerely,
GILBERT LONGDEN.

SW7

From Mr B. L. Thorne
Sir, What we want for our children
and our children's children is a
peace where all nations live in
harmony together and have fair
access to the world's raw materials,
including energy. What we do not
want is a peace dominated by one
superpower, who does out of the
riches of the earth only in return
for abject submission.
If we follow Lord Brackway
(April 2) we shall assuredly get
the second. If we follow Sir William
Dickson (March 31) we may get
the first, or we may get oblation.
We have to choose.
I follow Sir William.
Yours faithfully,
B. L. THORNE,
Cumbers,
Waverley Avenue,
Fleet,
Hampshire.

From the Bishop of Ribblesdale

Sir, Your correspondent Clifford (p. 31) rightly practices the Roman Catholic Church for its work in the field of inter-faith relations. Bycontrast he shows ignorance of Anglican history and present outlook in his dismissive remarks about the Church of England's work in inter-faith relations.

At the 1958-59, first-hand encounter with those of other faiths and genuine wrestling with differing religious convictions is to be found in the Anglican Church stretching back to the nineteenth century.

It is from within this tradition that in 1957 a group of scholars and church leaders were called together to form the Archbishop's Consultants on Inter-Faith Relations. One of the fruits of this body was to be seen at the enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the Archbishop's faithful whom we now call "friends" were present at the service. Among them were a Buddhist, a Hindu, a Jew, a Muslim and a Sikh. Their presence was a symbol of the fruit of the past work of present consultants furthering of inter-faith relations.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID RIPPON,
Chairman,
Archbishops' Consultants of Inter-Faith Relations,
St Paul's Mount,
Rippon,
North Yorkshire.
April 3.

From Mr F. W. Lessing
 Sir, I am not a professional historian but I always assumed that the scrupulousness in their treatment of historical fact, even if inconvenient, I am surrounded by the liberties taken by your correspondents with the historical record of the Wiener Library, now known as the Dr Pogge von Strandmann Library.
 I would like to deny categorically that the mind of the members of the Executive Council was made up in favour of a university abroad negotiating with English universities. The last Dr Wiener did negotiate with the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, in the 1950s at this fell through because the terms set by the Hebrew University, which was not Jewish, was not a matter of record on which your correspondents cannot have first-hand knowledge. But they could have asked before rushing into print.
 In answer to Dr Strindmann's question: the total cost of the collection project is approximately £300,000. Ninety per cent come from three foundations: the National Endowment of the Humanities (US), the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Volkswagen Foundation. Dr von Strandmann's question about insurance is not altogether clear to me since his letter amounts to a virtual appeal to close down the Wiener Library and the one remaining memorial to German Jewry in London.
 I regret the negative tenor of the letters already noted by Professor Schindler. Our present assignment would be to keep the Wiener Library open, to warrant the participation above and the post will do nothing towards this end.
 Yours sincerely,
 W. LESSING,
 Chairman of the Executive committee.
 Institute of Contemporary History
 and Wiener Library Limited,
 Devonshire Street, W1.

The chairman of the Arts committee of Merseyside County Council, whose letter was printed on Saturday, April 5, is Mr John Last.

From the Headmaster of Pimlico School

Sir, Recent sad events in Bristol have served to highlight a problem now found in many of our large cities.

Most policemen enjoy the respect and friendship of the majority of British people. However, constant harassment of innocent people has led to a mutual suspicion, mistrust and now hostility that many of us are increasingly feared.

Two recent examples involving innocent, hard working and respected members of my fourth form have served to highlight the indignity and humiliation some members of our immigrant communities are suffering. For one boy it was the third time he had been arrested as a suspect, and later released with an apology to the family and myself.

It is not enough for our police, local council or some members of the public to claim that we are equal under the law. These two boys have more claim to be called Londoners than I have, but they—and their brothers—are repeatedly singled out by the police as trouble-makers likely to be law-breakers. The police have an extremely difficult role in our urban communities but they must ensure they extend the same courtesy, tact and understanding to second generation immigrants as they do to the rest of the community.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY USHER,
Headmaster,
Pimlico School,
Lopus Street, SW1.
April 3.

From Mr V. A. Patel

Sir, I was astonished by the categorical claims that the Bristol riots were not race riots. The rioters were undoubtedly predominantly black, although some white youths were involved.

I believe that the riots had strong racial undertones; it was a race riot of the second order, where mainly unemployed black youths spontaneously and violently demonstrated against the police—which is increasingly being identified with the Government and Tory government.

The fact that a "routine" police operation degenerated into a riot shows that racial tensions were, and indeed are, high. Mrs Thatcher's statements concerning immigration and black communities have only served to inflame the blacks with resentment, racism, suspicion, thus creating racial tension.

Unless this (nationwide), racial tension is reduced, and the Government's social policies reassessed, spontaneous riots of the second order, if not the first—black versus white—will become a common occurrence. Moreover, until the problem of race discrimination is recognised wherever it exists, and thus eliminated, the overwhelming problem of racial tension will never be resolved.

Yours faithfully,
VINIT A. PATEL,
47 Glendale Gardens,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
April 3.

From Dr D. L. Nokes

Sir, We are all surprised Mr White-law and Mr Walldgrave are surprised. These Conservative spokesmen who leapt to assert that the sense racialist, must then in all con-

From Mr C. D. Hill

Sir, Lord Aschby, FRS, notes (April 2) that careful published work demonstrates (i) that lead levels in these places are too close to danger levels to be tolerable (ii) that the greatest risk to children from lead comes from water supplied in lead pipes and from paint (iii) that lead from car exhausts is a negligible source in the atmosphere but is by no means the most dangerous source."

Source of what? If of lead in the atmosphere, then Lord Aschby is wrong. If of lead in children, then it is not correct. However, of all the sources of lead in children, lead in petrol is the easiest to remove. One important question, which Lord Aschby does not ask, is: given that lead in children comes from places have to be removed, which places have the highest lead levels and the heaviest leaded paint, water from lead pipes and lead in food, should they be subjected to yet more lead from leaded petrol?

The Lead and health issue, does, however cautiously, address itself to this question in paragraph 209:

"Although we have seen no firm evidence that the contribution made to lead intake by petrol is of major harm, yet recognizing that any additional contribution is undesirable in persons whose body burden may already be high as a result of other sources, measures should be taken to keep the annual mean concentration of lead in air to less than 210g/m³ in places where people are liable to be continuously exposed."

On the evidence of the report

From Mr Ian Aitken
Sir, It is always a delight to read my old friend David Wood's Monday column, particularly when it contains amiable references to oneself. Moreover, I share Mr Wood's irritation about ill informed references to the so-called "lobby system", whose basic rule is (or should be) common to all branches of journalism—namely, the protection of one's sources.

But I think he is less than fair to my colleague Melanie Phillips. He may not have heard of her, but she is a sharp because his duties take him across the Channel so often. But she is well enough known to the current Reporter of the Year. She is no mean hand with a scoop herself.

Yours faithfully,
IAN AITKEN, Political Editor of
The Guardian,
Press Gallery,
House of Commons.

Borough democracy
From Councillor Francis Heald
Sir, Your article (March 21) on the differences between two neighbouring London boroughs vividly illus-

From the Director of Heathrow Airport

Sir, Various recent newspaper reports have arbitrarily branded Heathrow Airport as having the "worst" record for theft, but comparable statistics for other inner-city airports and workplaces of similar size are never produced. How can any team be placed at the top, or bottom, of a league without comparing its results with others in the table?

For what they are worth, the statistics for Heathrow crimes (compiled by the Metropolitan Police) and the value of the goods handled at Heathrow in 1979 were as follows: Thefts from passengers' baggage amounted to £680,591, or 0.016 per cent of the estimated total value of £4,200m handled. Thefts from cargo totalled £5,667, representing 0.003 per cent of the £10,897.8m handled. Thefts from mail amounted to £683,350 but I don't have a figure for the total value of mail handled at Heathrow.

Since 1975, the actual number of passengers' baggage stolen from passengers' baggage has dropped by 86 per cent and those concerning cargo by 51 per cent.

Neither the police at Heathrow nor my organization has comparable statistics for airports abroad. Nor has anyone produced figures for any other industrial estate which employs 56,900 people or even a town in the United Kingdom of comparable size.

The police, the airlines and British Airports are not complacent about the situation and we will continue to seek ways of reducing crime at Heathrow.

Yours sincerely,
D. M. G. KING,
Director, Heathrow Authority,
D'Albion House,
Heathrow Airport,
Hounslow,
Middlesex.

From Mr R. F. Pearson
Sir, Your labour editor reports (March 27) that when asked if it was the intention of trade union leaders to seek a national stoppage of work on May 14 against the Government's economic and labour law policies, the general secretary of the TCU replied: "Yes, it is. And what is wrong with that as a way of focusing discontent and expressing our objectives?"

It is, I suppose, a fair question and I will attempt an answer to it. In the wide publicity already given to the union's objections to the Government's policies, which indeed trade union members pay their leaders to deal with, this further action is quite unnecessary: it penalizes union members to the tune of a day's pay; it will cause further injury to them and to the whole British public in disruption of contracts and services, particularly of transport; it will be seen simply as a hurtful and pointless demonstration of frustrated egotism, the mark of the vandal; and it will do great harm to the trade union movement which, wisely guided, is a national asset.

May I, through your paper, appeal to the trade union leaders to abandon this misconceived proposal.

Yours faithfully,
R. F. PEARSON,
Caulley,
Courts Mount Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey.

From Mr Sam Heppner
Sir, Reading about Mr Sheridan
Russell's admirable "Art in hos-
pitals" scheme in today's issue
(March 25), it occurred to me that
perhaps you would be interested to
hear of a parallel service organized
by the Council for Music in
Hospitals, which has been going for
nearly 30 years and now averages
over 400 concerts a year in hospitals
throughout the United Kingdom.
Many of these hospitals are for
psychiatric patients and a consider-
able number of psychiatrists have
enthusiastically welcomed the
demonstrably effective healing
powers of music.
I am assisted by a piano recital by
Joan Davies, a music-loving, speech-
handicapped patient who had nev-
er spoken a word for six months
suddenly regained the ability to
speak.
Participating artists are chosen
not only for their musical accom-
plishments, but also—and this is
supremely important—for their
capacity to form a rapport with
patients and take them out of
themselves.
Artists like Larry Adler, Ian
Wallace, Robert Eston, David Snell
and Sidney Harrison have been
most warmly received and the
reaction of patients clearly indicates
the value of music as a help to
rehabilitation and radio, nothing can take
the place of the actual physical
presence of singers, pianists, cellists,
violinists, harpists and wind
players.
Yours faithfully,
SAM HEPPNER,
Vice Chairman,
Council for Music in Hospitals,
340 Lower Road,
Little Bookham,
Surrey.

From Sir Douglas Elphinstone
 Mr. Nettleton's letter on Civil
 Service duties (March 26) appals
 me. I have been an employee and I
 think it as my duty to carry out
 the policies of my employer, unless
 I thought them immoral: when that
 was so I protested, and was
 prepared, if necessary, to resign. I have
 been an employer and expected, and
 received, as much from my
 employees. The word is loyalty.
 Such standards are still not
 uncommon outside the public ser-
 vice; and I cannot really believe
 that Civil Service standards have
 really fall so short as those Mr
 Nettleton proclaims.
 Yours faithfully,
 DOUGLAS ELPHINSTONE,
 General Crook,
 Scarbro,
 Carlisle,
 Cumbria.

Bristol disturbances were in no sense social self-mutilation. The police and the Government are not to be blamed for what they did. Pious talk of social deprivation is not enough. They must recognize that scenes such as these are the likely, if not the inevitable consequence of this Government's decision to use the growth of unemployment as its main means of social control.

Twenty years ago, who would have believed that Belfast and Londonderry would spend the whole of the seventies in a state of siege—and look like spending the eighties similarly? A few weeks ago it would have seemed an blasphemous suggestion that the Irish Free Wages Army might engage in similar violence, or that black youths would be rioting and looting in the streets of Bristol. Unfortunately this Government's policies seem likely to turn that fantasy into reality. A few weeks ago, the South Wales, the Midlands, and in the immigrant areas of our large cities is rising to, and even beyond, the Belfast level. Militant, nationalistic and racialist policies have few natural supporters in the British Isles. But unemployment can easily breed the resentment that finds an expression in such doctrines of hate.

It is time that responsible Conservative forced the Prime Minister to recognize that the policy of increasing unemployment is ineffectually disguised in the language of monetarism, is not only unfair. It is likely to cause lasting and possibly irreparable damage to the social fabric of this country.

D. L. NOKES,
King's College Hall,
Champion Hill, SE5.
April 4.

From Professor Robin Cohen

Sir, Peter Evans, your *Home Affairs* Correspondent, rightly points out (April 3) that clashes between black youth and the police were anticipated in the Commission for Racial Equality's report, *The Fire Next Time*. However, he writes that the surprise is that it has now taken place in Bristol". Not so. In addition to the many warnings given by local community workers and black spokesmen, a young West Indian sociologist, Ken Pryce (in *Endless Pressure*, Penguin, 1973), identified the St Paul's area and indeed the particular clobbs concerned, as potential flashpoints.

The police have chosen to ignore the messages of black leaders, and the results of sponsored and independent social research. Perhaps direct experience will provide more salutary lessons. These appear to be, for the police, that minority youths in Handsworth, Brixton, and St Paul's will not accept harassment passively. Second, that there needs to be effective community control, with genuine minority group representation, over policing policy. For the Government, it may eventually become clear that increasing funding to the law and order agencies does not necessarily increase law and order. It certainly does not remove the underlying causes of disorder.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN COHEN,
Department of Sociology,
University of Warwick,
Coventry.
West Midlands.

higher, roadside levels are commonly below than this. Of the 28 "typical values" of 24-hour means given in Table 7a, 14 are higher, and the highest (except for the M4 central reservation), in Heath Street, Rampstead, NW3, is nearly 6µg/m³. Even the highest of the 14 in Heath Street (Table 7c) the annual mean was nearly twice the level of 2 micrograms per cubic metre, the EEC recommended upper limit which the report endorses.

The report does not attempt to assess how many flats and houses in our town are likely to be above the EEC limit. May there not be hundreds of thousands? If the report's recommendation is to be followed, the level should be brought below the EEC limit. This could, of course, be achieved by getting rid of the houses and flats. Would it not be simpler to get rid of the lead emissions from cars? Is not the safest way to do that to get rid of the petrol at source? To stop adding it?

Lord Asbby finds it a greater evil that 4,000 pedestrian children under 10 are killed or seriously injured on the roads of Britain every year. He is surely right. However, that question is outside the terms of reference of Professor Lawther's working party which were "to review the overall effects on health of environmental lead from all sources and, in particular, its effect on the health of children and to assess the contribution lead in petrol makes to the body burden".

Yours faithfully,
J. H. HILL,
6 Melfield Place, NW3,
April 2

trates the very real evils which flow from a money election system.

Lambeth is Labour-controlled, extending social services but at enormous cost to the ratepayers and at odds with central government; Wandsworth, controlled by Conservatives, is depriving the needy and helpless but trying to defeat inflation.

But what is the democratic basis for these violent extremes of policy? It is a figment of politician's imaginations — in 1978 Labour gained "control" in Lambeth with 63 per cent of the seats for 49 per cent of the votes in a low poll. Across the road the Conservatives "won" Wandsworth with the support of fewer than one in four of the electorate and a share of seats on the Council also wholly disproportionate to the number of votes cast for them.

Can anyone say that the violent differences in policy between the two boroughs really have anything to do with the wishes of their respective electors?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FRANCIS HEALD
9 Festival Court,
Newtown.
Chichester, Sussex.
March 27.

OBITUARY

DR U. R. EVANS

Influential work on metalli corrosion

Dr U. R. Evans, CBE, FRS, Emeritus Reader in the Science of Metallic Corrosion in the removed and examined; he provided qualitative of the electrochemical

Ulick Richardson Evans was born in Wimbledon on March 31, 1889. At Marlborough he studied classics, but halfway up the school he changed to science. In 1907 he joined

In 1945 the Unit Cambridge made him a member of the Council of the Royal Society and awarded honorary DScs at the Universities of Sheffield and the American Electric Society, 1955. The year 1957, the golden jubilee of the institution, saw him awarded the CBE in 1961 and the Cavendish Medal by the University in 1971. Evans was also honorary Fellow of the

Metals and Metallic Compounds. In four volumes, appeared by his hand in 1923, and then in 1924 he wrote *Corrosion of Metals*. It was he who found out, during the rest of his life he produced a stream of books, some of which have been translated into several languages, and many scientific papers all dealing with this subject: *Metallic Corrosion, Passivity and Protection, 1937; Introduction to Metallic Corrosion, 1948; The Corrosion and Oxidation of Metals, 1960*, with a first supplementary volume in 1968, and a second in 1976

His early classical education stood him in good stead. He lectured in three languages, and was acquainted with several more. This linguistic ability increased the value of his books and papers since he was able to use them, and his firm grasp of his subject and his clarity of expression were of great benefit to many readers. There is hardly an aspect of

metallic corrosion on which he had not written, and his practical work covered a wide field. In the late 1920s he showed that the surface of many metals was covered by an invisible oxide film, which he

LADY MARGADALE

Lord Margrave, former MP for Salisbury, and chairman of the Conservative 1922 Committee, died on March 29. She was the Hon Margaret Esther Lucie Smith, second daughter of the second Viscount Hambleden.

and she was married in 1928. Justice of the Peace in Wiltshire and in of Islay, a leader of the Guide Movement.

At the news of the death of Peg Margadale, countless people in every walk of life will have felt an acute sense of personal loss. She had that priceless gift of sympathy which is so common to the

which at once conveyed to anyone who met her that she cared for and shared in their interests, their anxieties and their pleasures. She used to

tell of a day when she was stopped in her car by a policeman for some palpable driving error. After his reprimand, and expecting a severe penalty, she heard him say: "I don't know why; perhaps it is that you remind me of my dear old had catered for all she would slip as river and go fishing; few could match him and there her cup would be full. So many will rer and rejoice in the

Mum, but I am going to let she gave to so m
you off." Like all the rest of long.

MR STEPHEN BARBER

Cyril Ray writes: To all of which
Stephen Barber, whom I was—yes (Lumby I
knew in Italy as a stout-hearted distinguished Rome
young war correspondent, was dent and was also
see him and appreciate his real Mr. Little's idea

too loyal and affectionate a colleague to have allowed you to say, in his lifetime, as you do in your obituary notice of April 2 that he was "the first

He was one of the first two, and that thanks to the typical generosity of your own correspondent, Christopher Lumby. As I recall it—I was in Milan the next day, and got the story

both from Barber and from my old friend and colleague, Lumby—they were sharing quarters just outside Milan with Fifth Avenue, which was visiting in summary justice. and the *News Chron* the story the same other: Lumby's.

The night before the entry a partisan knocked at their door and woke Lumby to ask, was he not the former Times correspondent in Rome; had he not frequently met Mussolini; and spoken to him; would he recognize him if he saw him, now?

<p>MR E. H. C. YATES Mr E. H. C. Yates, who died last month in Guernsey at the age of 65, was one of two</p>	<p>COL ERIC PALMER Col Eric Palmer, died on March 20 at Radley College.</p>
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brothers long prominent in British ice skating. The younger brother, Major Geoffrey Yates, was a judge at the recent world ice figure-skating championships at Dortmund.



Col R. N. Crossley, aide de camp Territorial Army in the Queen, Feb 20:
Col J. C. Everfield, aide de camp Territorial Army in the Queen, Feb 20:

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correspondent to report the news of Mussolini's death".

He was one of the first two, and that thanks to the typical generosity of your own correspondent, Christopher Lumbly. As I recall it—I was in Milan the next day, and got the story both from Barber and from my old friend and colleague, Lumbly—they were sharing quarters just outside Milan with Fifth Army, which was waiting to enter the city. Barber was in the hands of the partisans, who were known to have risen.

The night before the entire partisan knocked at their door and woke Lumbly to ask, was

think we have a stor

As, indeed, they were taken to see of Mussolini and C still hanging, so I could testify that I had none of the partisans had summary justice, and the *Neues Chron* the story the same other: Lumbly's formed a great part, of General Mark Cl of the day.

Lumbly, then in Barber was in his well have left Bar, and kept the story

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size him & he saw him, how: put straight.

MR. E. H. C. YATES	COL ERIC PA
Mr E. H. C. Yates, who died	Col Eric Palmer.

last month in Guernsey at the age of 65, was one of two brothers long prominent in British ice skating. The younger brother, Major Geoffrey Yates, was a judge at the recent world ice figure-skating championships at Dortmund.

was born on January 17, 1915. He joined the National Skating Army Officer with the Lancasters Own Reg

Association in 1932, becoming a gold medalist. At the age of 20 he was runner-up for the British pair-skating championship in 1935, with Miss Rosemarie Stewart.

As a result of this success they were invited to skate for Britain in the 1936 Winter Olympic Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen; Geoffrey was also chosen for the team, competing in the men's individual event.

After war service in which he held the rank of captain, the elder Yates resumed competitive skating with a new partner, Mrs Pamela E. L. Davis (a distinguished skating judge). They were second in the British pair championship in December, 1946, and competed in the 1947 European event.

He then became a championship skater a time, and served on the NSA Council and Ice Figure Committee. Later he went to live in Guernsey.

He was awarded the Guerre after the Landings in 1944.

He was a Deputy of the County of Devon from 1962 to 1969, then Mayor of Devon, Devon in 1959-60 High Sheriff of Devon. He was a former Alderman of the Borough of Exeter, and a former Mayor of the Borough of Exeter. He had a man of the Devon County Council from 1971 to 1979.

Lady Elizabeth, a woman, widow of von Hofmannsthal, March 28 at the age was the second daughter of the sixth Marquess of Anglesea. She was married to her husband died in 1974 a train bearer to the Coronation of King VI in 1937.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Wherry (1980). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of Singleton and Rossi (1965). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of Zhishen et al. (1999). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total amino acid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Folch et al. (1957). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total mineral content was determined by the method of Ashby et al. (1984). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of Saito et al. (1987). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total saponin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total tannin content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total steroid content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of Kohn and Wootton (1982).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

SPORT

Tennis

The best of Vilas does not even merit a set against Borg

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Monte Carlo, April 6

Bjorn Borg beat Guillermo Vilas 6-1, 6-0, 6-2 in an hour and 25 minutes in the men's singles final of the Monte Carlo tennis tournament here today. The match was as one-sided and uneventful as the score suggests. The rallies often extended to anything between 20 and 30 shots, and usually ended with an error by Vilas. These two are seldom fun to watch when they are playing each other, and the only unusual feature of this time was that in terms of games won and lost it was Borg's most decisive win over Vilas.

Fortunately, the doubles final is often the case, provided far better entertainment. Paulo Bertolucci and Adriano Panatta beat Vilas and Guillermo Vilas 6-2, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Kate Brasher, of Britain, who is four months older than Tracy Austin, won the women's singles tournament.

On a grey and chilly afternoon (even the Mediterranean looked sorry) it was easy to succumb to boredom and take the unfussy excellence of Borg's tennis for granted. On the combined weight of his reputation and will-power, his concentration and consistent ball control, often seem to have such a psychological effect on his

opponents that they make mistakes even when Borg is not insisting on it.

Last year Vilas had a complicated operation on his nose and throat and took eight months to regain his strength and fitness. But he is now playing as well as he did in 1977, when he won the French and United States championships, both on clay. In his previous matches here he beat Panatta, Bill Scanlon, McEnroe and Tomas Sand without losing a set. All that is the measure of Borg's performance today.

For most of the match, Borg seemed incapable of error, and he often anticipated what Vilas was about to do, even while Vilas was still trying to get up to do it.

It was not that Vilas played badly; simply that he was firmly outclassed by an almost flawless opponent who has not lost on clay since the final of the 1976 United States championship.

Borg's conqueror on that occasion was Jimmy Connors. Neither Connors nor McEnroe reached the last four here but they seem resigned to what might be described as post-raguardian in the challenges posed by slow clay. Both like to attack, but neither has yet achieved facility in sensing the moment when baseline sparring can reasonably give way to an assault from the forecourt. McEnroe admits that he is in a similar

quandary and is also vulnerable to error when repeatedly forced to make low pick-ups on the forehand.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. Connors (USA) 6-1, 6-0, 6-2. G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. Connors (USA) 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs Lloyd selected: Chris Lloyd, who has not played competitively for several weeks, has been included in the United States team for the Federation Cup tournament to be staged in West Berlin next month. The team is: Lloyd, Tracy Austin, Rosemary Casals, Kathy Jordan.

TRACY: women's doubles tournament. Tracy Austin (USA) and Miss W. Smith (USA) beat J. Connors (USA) and J. McEnroe (USA) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

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Golf

Mrs Young roars in on the desert wind

From John Hennessy
Palm Springs, April 6

The Mission Hills golf course suddenly changed its character halfway through the third round of the Women's Professional Golfers' Association tournament.

Until then it had been blissful and benign under a heating sun. Now the San Jacinto Mountains disappeared in a purple murk as the wind blew in from the west.

West through the Baunton Bunting Pass, whipping up sand from the desert surrounding this green oasis.

Thus many fewer players were able to cheat than on the first two days, but it was one of those things that can happen in golf.

Tracy Austin, who had shared the lead after the second round only Amy Alcott, at 24, 11 years the younger, was able to

Now with the leading she had a round of 67, to follow a stunning 65 the day before, and she lies a stroke behind, Nancy Lopez.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Monroe and (would you believe?) Tony Curtis in a scene from the marvellous *Some Like It Hot* (BBC 1, 10.15)

judgment of nostalgia—which has now grown almost into a tradition—is the assumption that the old days were always better. Well, in the case of MGM pictures the on is certainly true: "they don't make them like that" is a statement of fact. But you can enjoy once more did make them in that's Entertainment (ITV, 7.30), "extravaganza paying tribute to the 30 golden years of ideal films which between them collected 38 Oscars and 6 nominations. Think of Fred Astaire. Bing Crosby, Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Think of Jack and her daughter Liza Minnelli. Think of June Haver, Gene Kelly. Think of the eye-popping stunts of Busby Berkeley. That really is entertainment we don't see any more except in old movies on TV. One small criticism of this 1974 film made by Jack is that, like all the movie industry's tributes to itself, it is a bit self-indulgent and gets in the way of the audience really wants to see. Still enough of the comes through to wipe the memory of the Bank raffish jams clean out of your mind.

an Sandy Gall spent 10 years covering the war in and was one of the last western journalists to leave after Saigon to the communists in 1975. It is appropriate, I think, that he should present *Journey's End* (ITV, 11.00), a film which happens to be the "boat people" who survive the war in Vietnam and are adopted by new families. The programme visits a refugee reception centre on an island, near Plymouth, to discover how the Vietnamese need for a new way of life in a society they do not understand and which probably does not understand them. Particularly appropriate for Easter" says Thames TV—very appropriate for any time, I should have thought. Relationship between film and music is well understood perhaps, by some American television executives, so some about a great composer in a beautiful part of the hardly fail to attract. Mendelssohn in Scotland (BBC 2, 11.00), a dramatic account of the composer's tour of 1829 to the "Scottish" symphony and the famous "overture. I wonder what Ken Russell would have thought? Of course, you will have to search your cultural files before choosing between Mendelssohn and That's Entertainment.

HE SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); *BLACK AND WHITE; AT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.40 am Over the Moon: Sam Dale tries to make himself disappear through camouflage. Jasper Carrott handles the story (r).
9.55 Ludwig: Animated Beethoven (r).
10.00 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads Willow's Luck, a story set during the Second World War (r).
10.15 Help: It's the Hair Bear Bunch: Cartoon (r).
10.35 Why Don't You (Just switch off your television set and go and do something less boring instead?) The children's show presented by children.
11.00 The Big Trees: 1952 film starring Kirk Douglas as a hustling lumberman in conflict with Canadian Quakers over his plan to clear the forest. The real stars are the redwoods.
12.27 Weather.
12.30 Grandstand: 12.35 Football Focus with Bob Wilson. 1.05 American Basketball (The NCAA championships from Indianapolis).

Plus three visits to Thurston for motor racing and four races from Chepstow—2.00, 2.35, 3.10, 3.45. International Cycling from Lee Valley Park at 2.10. Squash from Wembley at 3.20 (Watney's Pro-Celebrity Challenge Final). Final Score at 4.40.
5.05 News with Jan Leeming.
5.15 Today's Sport.
5.20 The Bee-Devilled Brain (r).
5.30 Disney Time presented by Paul Daniels. Including clips from The Black Hole, Snow White, The Love Bug and The Rescuers.
6.25 Larry Grayson's General Game with Ista St Clair. Special holiday edition.
7.25 The Great Waldo Pepper: First British TV showing of George Roy Hill's spectacular aviation movie (made in 1975). Robert Redford plays flying ace Waldo, unable to settle down after his heroics during the First World War and seeking excitement in a flying circus.
9.10 Maccabiah International: Contestants from seven countries

display their special knowledge of subjects varying from world heavy-weight boxing championships to the history of Christianity AD 350. Dr Philip Jenkins represents the United Kingdom.
10.05 News with Jan Leeming.
10.15 Some Like It Hot: 1959 Billy Wilder comedy classic which became perhaps the best known of Marilyn Monroe's films. The plot, as if I need to tell you, concerns two musicians (Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis) who join an all-girl orchestra to escape from Twenties gangsters.
12.10 Weather, regional news.

Regions

BBC 2 VARIATIONS: Wales: 9.40 am Bill Pab. 9.50 am Wales Today. 12.10 am News and weather. 12.30 am News. 1.05 am Wales Today. 1.30 am News. 1.55 am Wales Today. 2.10 am News. 2.30 am News. 2.55 am Wales Today. 3.10 am News. 3.30 am News. 3.55 am Wales Today. 4.10 am News. 4.30 am News. 4.55 am Wales Today. 5.10 am News. 5.30 am News. 5.55 am Wales Today. 6.10 am News. 6.30 am News. 6.55 am Wales Today. 7.10 am News. 7.30 am News. 7.55 am Wales Today. 8.10 am News. 8.30 am News. 8.55 am Wales Today. 9.10 am News. 9.30 am News. 9.55 am Wales Today. 10.10 am News. 10.30 am News. 10.55 am Wales Today. 11.10 am News. 11.30 am News. 11.55 am Wales Today. 12.10 am News. 12.30 am News. 12.55 am Wales Today. 1.10 am News. 1.30 am News. 1.55 am Wales Today. 2.10 am News. 2.30 am News. 2.55 am Wales Today. 3.10 am News. 3.30 am News. 3.55 am Wales Today. 4.10 am News. 4.30 am News. 4.55 am Wales Today. 5.10 am News. 5.30 am News. 5.55 am Wales Today. 6.10 am News. 6.30 am News. 6.55 am Wales 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